The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 7161 號壹十六百壹千七第 日七十月十年辰庚緒光 HONGKONG, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 19TH, 1880. 五拜禮 號九十月壹十英 港香 [PRICE $2½ PER MONTH.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

November 17, MARY, British brig, 237, John Wilson, Newchwang 2nd November, Beans.—ORDER.

November 17, BRECONSHIRE, British str., 1,276, T. Thomas, London 23rd Sept., Singapore 8th Nov., General.—ADAMSON, BELL & Co.

November 17, GLENFINLAS, British steamer, 1,408, H. G. Wilcox, R.N.R., London 2nd October, and Singapore 8th Nov., General.—JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

November 18, CITY OF PEKING, American str., 5,079, G. G. Berry, San Francisco 19th October, and Yokohama 12th November, Mails and General.—P. M. S. S. Co.

November 18, HESPERIA, German steamer, 1,136, Wagner, Shanghai 6th November, and Foochow 13th, General.—SIEMSSEN & Co.

November 18, EL DORADO, British steamer, 900, Young, Canton 17th November, Ballast.—JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

November 18, MEI-FOO, American steamer, 1,204, Cunningham, from Canton, General.—C. M. S. N. Co.

CLEARANCES.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE.
NOVEMBER 18TH.

Chinkiang, British steamer, for Shanghai.
Eldorado, British steamer, for Shanghai.
Esmeralda, British steamer, for Hoihow.
Corn, American ship, for New York.
S. B. Allen, American bark, for Cebu.
Alma, German bark, for Iloilo.

DEPARTURES.

November 17, SUNDA, British steamer, for Yokohama.
November 18, NINGTO, British steamer, for Canton.
November 18, CHINKIANG, British steamer, for Shanghai.
November 18, TRIO, Dut. bark, for Bangkok.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per *City of Peking* str., from San Francisco and Yokohama.—Miss F. MacDonald, Miss L. A. Olmstead, Mrs. E. Goldsmith, Mrs. M. Graham, Rev. and Mrs. H. L. MacKenzie, Rev. and Mrs. C. S. McClellan, Mr. C. Koopmanschap, and 900 Chinese from San Francisco. From Yokohama.—Captain Wodehouse, 27th Inniskillings.

Per *Glenfinlas*, str., from London and Singapore.—Mrs. Page and child, Mr. and Mrs. Smith, and 320 Chinese.

Per *Hesperia*, str., from Shanghai and Foochow.—Captain Reimers, and 1 European, deck.

Per *Mary*, from Newchwang.—1 Chinese.

Per *Breconshire*, str., from Singapore.—Mr. and Mrs. Lang, and child, and 30 Chinese.

DEPARTED.

Per *Chinkiang*, str., for Shanghai.—40 Chinese.

TO DEPART.

Per *Eldorado*, str., for Shanghai.—12 Chinese.
Per *Esmeralda*, str., for Hoihow.—25 Chinese.
Per *S. B. Allen*, for Cebu.—3 Europeans.

IMPORTS.

The British brig *Mary* reports left Newchwang on 2nd instant. From Shantung Promontory snow storms and heavy N.E. gale till South of Formosa Channel.

The German steamship *Hesperia* reports left Shanghai on the 6th instant, and had fine weather to Foochow. Left Foochow on the 16th, and had fine weather to port.

The American steamship *City of Peking* reports left San Francisco on the 19th October; arrived at Yokohama on the 10th November, and sailed on the 12th instant at 6.30 a.m. Experienced fresh Westerly winds to Yokohama, and from that port N.E. winds. Arrived in Hongkong on the 18th at 8 a.m.

SINGAPORE SHIPPING.

November— ARRIVALS.

5, Potsckaram, Dutch sch., from Batavia.
5, Bao Y. Seng, British str., from Bangkok.
5, Bivouac, British steamer, from Sourabaya.
5, Flying Fish, British g.-b., from Caramata.

November— DEPARTURES.

5, G. G. Loudoun, Dutch str., for Batavia.
5, Jaknam, British steamer, for Bangkok.
5, Bivouac, British steamer, for Bangkok.
5, Roma, Italian steamer, for Samarang.
5, Louisa III., British steamer, for Malacca.
5, Bangkok, Siamese steamer, for Bangkok.
5, Japan, British steamer, for Malacca.

VESSELS ARRIVED IN EUROPE FROM PORTS IN CHINA, JAPAN, AND MANILA.
(Per last Mail's Advice.)

Augusto	Manila	Sept. 2
Lucia	Hongkong	Sept. 4
Mary T. Leslie	Hongkong	Sept. 6
Ordorie	Manila	Sept. 6
Corea	Manila	Sept. 8
Glaucus (s.)	China Ports	Sept. 9
Merionethshire (s.)	Japan	Sept. 11
Campsie Ion	Swatow	Sept. 11
Antenor (s.)	China Ports	Sept. 11
Glenlyon (s.)	Foochow	Sept. 14
Marian King	Bangkok	Sept. 14
Guy mariering (s.)	Foochow	Sept. 18
Queen of the Seas	Singapore	Sept. 19
Navigator	Penang	Sept. 21
Cardiganshire	Manila	Sept. 21
Ulysses (s.)	Shanghai	Sept. 23
Cyclops	Shanghai	Sept. 29
Kanmura Castle (s.)	Foochow	Sept. 29
Feronia (s.)	Shanghai	Oct. 3
Lothair	Manila	Oct. 4
Lydia (s.)	Manila	Oct. 5
Marie Magdalen	Manila	Oct. 5
Glengyle (s.)	Hongkong	Oct. 6

VESSELS EXPECTED AT HONGKONG.
(Corrected to Date).

Orion	Cardiff	May 31
Vale of Doon	Antwerp	June 5
Gold Hunter	Cardiff	June 21
Hotspur	Hamburg	June 22
Solidor	Cardiff	July 14
Urania	Cardiff	Aug. 15
John Nicholson	London	Aug. 19
Papa	Hamburg	Aug. 30
Wylo	London	Sept. 3
Golden State	New York	Sept. 14
Proparis	Glasgow	Sept. 15
Lizzie Bell	Antwerp	Sept. 15
Richard	Cardiff	Sept. 22
R. R. Thomas	Penarth	Sept. 23
Menelaus (s.)	Liverpool	Sept. 25
Hoihow (s.)	Glasgow	Sept. 22
State of Maine	Flushing	Sept. 25
Bonita	Hamburg	Sept. 30

AUCTION SALES TO-DAY.

None.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.
No. 126.

CHINA SEA.

ENTRANCE TO HAN RIVER—SWATOW DISTRICT.

DOVE ROCK WHISTLING BUOY.

NOTICE is hereby given that a RED and BLACK CHEQUERED AUTOMATIC WHISTLING BUOY, 10 feet in diameter at the water line, has been moored in 4½ fathoms of water about two cables from the pinnacle of the Dove Rock, so as to mark the S. E. extremity of the reef.

By Order of the Inspector-General of Customs,
DAVID M. HENDERSON,
Engineer-in-Chief.

Imperial Maritime Customs,
Engineer's Office,
Shanghai, 4th October, 1880. [1m1794

BANKS.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.
(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER).

PAID UP CAPITAL ..... £1,500,000.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
At 3 Months' Notice, 3 per Cent. per Annum.
At 6 Months' Notice, 4 per Cent. per Annum.
At 12 Months' Notice, 5 per Cent. per Annum.
Current Accounts kept on Terms which may be learnt on application.

GEO. O. SCOTT,
Acting Manager.

Oriental Bank Corporation,
Hongkong, 4th September, 1879. [12

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CAPITAL ..... £800,000.
RESERVE FUND ..... £190,000.

Bankers.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE CITY BANK.
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

The BANK'S BRANCH in HONGKONG grants Drafts on London and the Chief Commercial places in Europe and the East; buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange; and conducts all kinds of Banking and Exchange business.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
ON CURRENT ACCOUNTS, 2 % PER ANNUM ON THE DAILY BALANCE.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
FOR 3 MONTHS, 3 % PER ANNUM.
FOR 6 MONTHS, 4 % PER ANNUM.
FOR 12 MONTHS, 5 % PER ANNUM.

WILLIAM FORREST,
Manager.

Hongkong, 10th May, 1880. [968

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID UP CAPITAL.....5,000,000 of Dollars.
RESERVE FUND .....1,600,000 of Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS:—
Chairman—The Hon. W. KESWICK.
Deputy Chairman—A. McIVER, Esq.
Adolf André, Esq. | H. Hoppius, Esq.
E. R. Bellios, Esq. | F. D. Sassoon, Esq.
H. L. Dalrymple, Esq. | W. S. Young, Esq.
H. de Courcy Forbes, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.
Hongkong—THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.
MANAGER.
Shanghai—EWEN CAMERON, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANK.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per Annum on the daily balance.
On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months 3 per Cent. per Annum.
For 6 months 4 per Cent. per Annum.
For 12 months 5 per Cent. per Annum.
LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East.
Hongkong, 16th August, 1880. [9

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
Incorporated 7th and 18th March, 1848.
Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April, 1862.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP ..... £3,200,000.
RESERVE FUND ..... £900,000.

HEAD OFFICE—14, RUE BERGERE, PARIS.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES AT:
LONDON, MARSEILLES, LYONS, NANTES, BOURDON, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, SHANGHAI, MELBOURNE, SAN FRANCISCO, HONGKONG, HANKOW, FOOCHOW.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

The Honkgong Agency receives Fixed Deposits on Terms to be ascertained on application; grants Drafts and Credits on all parts of the world, and transacts every description of Banking Exchange Business.

E. G. VOUILLEMONT,
Manager, Shanghai.

20th May, 1879. [10

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon, Penang, and Manila.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above-mentioned places.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1871. [606

THE DUSSELDORF UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

The Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT POLICIES on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World.

SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 14th August, 1878. [22

STANDARD FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.

The Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS to the above Company at this Port, are prepared to GRANT POLICIES against FIRE to the extent of $40,000, on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

Discount 20 %.

VOGEL & Co.

Hongkong, 1st March, 1878. [25

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

THE Undersigned are prepared to Grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $50,000 on First-class Risks.

A Discount of Twenty per cent. (20 %) upon the Current Local Rates of Premia will be allowed upon Insurances effected with this Office.

LINSTEAD & Co.,
Agents Sun Fire Office.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1878. [23

GERMAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, OF BERLIN.

The Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT POLICIES on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World.

SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 6th February, 1879. [275

LE CERCLE DES TRANSPORTS.
SOCIETE ANONYME D'ASSURANCE MARITIME MARSEILLE.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... 15,000,000 Francs.
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... 3,750,000 Francs.

The Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS of the above Company, are prepared to GRANT POLICIES on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

Hongkong, 29th September, 1880. [1655

TO BE LET.

HONGKONG WHARF & GODOWNS.

Goods received on STORAGE at Moderate Rates, in First-class Godowns, under European supervision; and VESSELS DISCHARGED alongside the Wharf on Favourable Terms, with quick despatch. Also entire GODOWNS to be LET.

919] MEYER & Co.

TO LET.

THE TWO HOUSES, Nos. 14 and 16, STANLEY STREET, lately in the occupation of the Temperance Hall.

The DWELLING HOUSES, Nos. 31 and 33, WELLINGTON STREET.

OFFICES in CLUB CHAMBERS, now in the occupation of the HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, with strong Room attached; also other OFFICES and CHAMBERS in the same building.

Apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, 25th October, 1880. [41

TO LET,

With Possession on the 1st December, 1880,

THE whole of the PREMISES lately in the occupation of the NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, situated in the best part of Queen's Road, immediately opposite the Clock Tower, and next to the Hongkong Club House.

For further Particulars, &c., apply to

TURNER & Co.,
Agents National Bank of India, Limited.

Hongkong, 16th November, 1880. [1788

TO LET.

THE BASEMENT of "FAIRLEA," Five Rooms and Garden.

LARGE and SMALL GODOWNS at FLETCHER'S BUILDINGS. Also STORAGE for Timber, &c., on Water side.

DAVIS & Co.

Hongkong, 23rd October, 1880. [1439

TO LET.

NO. 8, HOLLYWOOD ROAD, containing 8 Rooms and Out-houses.

Apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.

Hongkong, 9th November, 1880. [214

TO LET.

ON Marine Lot No. 65, FIRST-CLASS GRANITE GODOWNS.

Apply to MEYER & Co.

Hongkong, 26th July, 1879 [1417

TO LET.

FIRST FLOOR and GROUND FLOOR of HOUSE No. 4, PRAYA EAST (known as the Blue House); Possession on the 1st of October.

Also,

The HOUSE opposite the WANCHI PIER, Marine Lot No. 29, containing 8 Rooms, &c., &c., with Gas and Water laid on; Immediate Possession.

Apply to MEYER & Co.

Hongkong, 3rd September, 1880. [1426

FOR SALE, CHEAP.

A GUNBOAT'S NEW BOILER, 20-HP. (nominal; its shell is ½-inch Plate best Lowmoor Iron; it has been tested to 180 lbs. to the square inch pressure; never been used.

2 8-H.P. BOILER, with Return Tubes.
1 4-H.P. VERTICAL BOILER, with Galway's Patent Tubes.
1 1-H.P. STEEL BOILER.
2 TAYLOR'S PATENT 10-H.P. DOUBLE-CYLINDER DONKEY ENGINES, fitted with Pulley for driving Machinery.
2 10-H.P. STEAM-LAUNCH ENGINES.
1 1-H.P. ENGINE and PUMP.

A Powerful JIB-CRANE, 3 Powerful CRAB WINCHES, a New CAST IRON SAW BENCH and 3 CIRCULAR SAWS, a New DOUBLE WOOD LATHE, 8 8-tons SCREW LIFTING JACKS, a New GRINDING STONE (5½ feet in diameter, by 12 inches wide), A PATENT COPPER COOKING APPARATUS and CONDENSER, 2 Boxes TAPS and DIES, 5 CRANK BRACES, 10 RATCHET BRACES, 3 DRILLING POSTS, a quantity of ENGINEER'S TOOLS, 5 TUBE EXPANDERS, 10 STEAM WHISTLES, 12 STEAM PRESSURE GUAGES, 10 SALTER'S SPRING BALANCES, 11 STEAM INDICATORS, 1 AZIMUTH COMPASS and DINNACLE STAND, 3 WALKER'S PATENT LOGS, about 9,000 lbs. FUNNELLING, 12 PULLEYS and SHAFTINGS, 3 ANCHORS, 300 Fathoms CHAIN CABLE, 6 Coils CHARCOAL WIRE ROPE, 5 Coils Russian HEMP ROPE, 45 WHEELBARROWS, and 9 BOATS. A Flexible STEEL HAWSER. A NEW GOLD CHRONOMETER WATCH. A Double-force PUMP for Testing BOILERS, 12 IRON BLOCKS, 1 FAN BLOWER, 2 DECK PUMPS, a COOKING RANGE.

And

A Consignment of HURBUCK'S PAINTS and OILS, comprising ZINC, WHITE LEAD, BLACK and RED PAINTS, and OXIDE PAINT, Raw and PALE BOILED OIL, and ENGINE OIL.

For Particulars, apply to

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer, Queen's Road.

Hongkong, 20th September, 1880. [1667

FOR SALE.

PRIME GENEVER in Stone Jars, MARTEL BRANDY ***, at $6.50 per Dozen; WOLFE'S SCHNAPPS and KUMMEL, Good NAVY COCOA (in retail). SALOON RIFLES and CARTRIDGES, Good REVOLVERS, RE-LOADING CAPS, SHOT and CARTRIDGE CASES in Sizes, &c., &c., &c.

J. F. SCHEFFER, 54, Praya Central.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have been appointed SOLE AGENTS of the ELLIOTTS METAL COMPANY, Birmingham, for Hongkong and China.

MELCHERS & Co.

Hongkong, 14th September, 1880. [1474

KEATING'S BONBONS OR WORM TABLETS,

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists. [1412

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE and PORTER.
DAVID CORSAR & SONS'
Merchant Navy
Navy Boiled
Long Flax } CANVAS.
Crown

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

Hongkong, 14th May, 1867. [29

A FONG,
PHOTOGRAPHER,

By Appointment to H.E. Sir ARTHUR KENNEDY, H.E. Admiral RYDER, and H.I.H. The GRAND DUKE ALEXIS OF RUSSIA, having returned from his tour to Peking and the Northern Ports, has now the satisfaction to offer a LARGER, CHOICER, and more COMPLETE COLLECTION of VIEWS, than any other in the Empire. A Panorama of HOIHOW, and VIEWS of the surrounding country, including KIUNGCHOW, have recently been added to the above.

IVORY MINIATURES of superior excellence and high finish, painted by native artists under careful supervision, from $7.

D. K. GRIFFITH holds authority to SIGN.

STUDIO, QUEEN'S ROAD,
Nearly opposite the Hongkong Hotel.

NOW ON SALE.

THE HOUSEHOLD COMPANION AND STUDENT'S FIRST ASSISTANCE.
By Dr. DEVAN,
With many Additions, Corrections, and Dr. WILLIAMS' Orthography.
PRICE—
In Paper Wrapper $1.50
Neatly Bound $2.00
Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.

AUCTIONS.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from H. PIERRET, Esq., French Consul, to Sell by Public Auction,

TO-MORROW,

the 20th November, 1880, at Two P.M., at his Residence, No. 10, Arbuthnot Road, the whole of his

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.,
comprising:—

Crimson Rep-covered and Cretonne-covered Drawing-room SUITES.
English-made WALNUT INLAID CENTRE TABLE, CHIMNEY GLASSES, ENGRAVINGS, GASALIERS, and HEARTHRUGS.
Teakwood DINING TABLE, SIDEBOARD, WHATNOTS, DINNER, DESSERT, and BREAKFAST SETS, GLASS WARE and PLATED WARE.
Double IRON BEDSTEAD, WARDROBE, CHEST of DRAWERS, Marble-top WASHSTAND, TOILET TABLE and GLASS.
A COTTAGE PIANO.
&c., &c., &c.

Catalogues will be issued.
TERMS OF SALE.—As customary.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 15th November, 1880. [1781

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from Hon. C. B. PLUNKET to Sell by Public Auction on

MONDAY,

the 22nd November, 1880, at Two P.M., at his Residence, "Rose Villa," the whole of his

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.,
comprising:—

Cretonne-covered Drawing-room SUITE.
English-made Walnut CENTRE TABLE.
English-made Rosewood CHAIRS.
CHIMNEY GLASS, PICTURES, SOFA, CARPET.
Embroidered Covered SETTEE and FOLDING CHAIRS.
Extension DINING TABLE, Teakwood Carved SIDEBOARD, WHATNOTS, DINNER, DESSERT, and TEA SETS, GLASS WARE, and PLATED WARE.
Single and Double BRASS BEDSTEADS, Cretonne-covered Bedroom SUITE, Lady's Double-winged WARDROBE, English-made WRITING TABLE and Walnut SIDE TABLE, CHEVAL GLASS, Marble-top WASHSTAND and TOILET TABLE and GLASS.
A COTTAGE PIANO.
One Parlour BILLIARD TABLE.
&c., &c., &c.

Catalogues will be issued.
TERMS OF SALE.—As customary.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 15th November, 1880. [1782

In the Court for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, Bombay;

and,

In the Matter of the Insolvent Estates of EDALJI SHAPURJI and PESTONJI SHAPURJI, lately trading as "EDALJI SHAPURJI and COMPANY."

THE Undersigned, Auctioneers, have received instructions from CHARLES AGNEW TURNER, Esquire, Official Assignee of the Honourable Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors of Bombay, to Sell by PUBLIC AUCTION at their Auction Room, Hongkong, on

MONDAY,

the 29th November, 1880, at THREE o'Clock in the Afternoon (unless previously disposed of by Private Contract),—

All that PARCEL of GROUND situate at Shameen, Canton, being the Easternmost Moiety of Lot No. 2, bounded on the North by Lot No. 61, on the South by a Public Road, on the East by Lot No. 3, and on the West by the remaining Moiety of the said Lot No. 2, which said Moiety occupies an area of 6,322½ square feet. For the residue of a term of 99 years created by a Crown Lease from Queen Victoria to Cassumbhoy Khetsey, dated 5th January, 1865, at a rent of 2,500 copper cash.

The Ground is well situate, and immediate possession can be given.

For further Information and Particulars, apply to

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.,
and
Messrs. BRERETON AND WOTTON,
Solicitors for the Vendor.

Hongkong, 11th November, 1880. [1767

G. FALCONER AND CO.,
WATCH AND CHRONOMETER MANUFACTURERS AND JEWELLERS.
NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS, CHARTS, AND BOOKS.
No. 46, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

T. ALGAR AND COMPANY,
HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENTS,
RENTS COLLECTED.
BROWN, JONES & CO.,
UNDERTAKERS,
MOURNING STATIONERY, &c.,
MONUMENTS ERECTED,
34½ 9, HOLLYWOOD ROAD.

THE STAG HOTEL,
QUEEN'S ROAD HONGKONG.

This Hotel is centrally situated, and within a few minutes walk of the principal Landing Stages. Tiffin at ONE o'clock. Dinner at SEVEN. Good Accommodation for Visitors. New English and American Billiard Tables.

357 J. COOK, PROPRIETOR.

DENTAL NOTICE.

DR. ROGERS, now on a visit to Shanghai, will return to Hongkong early in the winter as usual.

Hongkong, 1st April, 1880. [32

THE Undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents for the Sale of their Goods in Hongkong and China by Messrs. J. & R. TENNENT, Glasgow, and Messrs. DAVID CORSAR & SONS, Arbroath.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

Hongkong, January, 1867. [30

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned Firm has been established in Hongkong for more than THIRTY YEARS, and has never had a branch establishment anywhere. All Orders for Goods have been executed under our own supervision and the best materials used.

We have always enjoyed the patronage and confidence of the Gentry and Merchants of Hongkong and Ports near and far, but now we are afraid that as another firm has lately been started having a SIMILAR HONG NAME, our Customers may be misled and induced to think it is identical with ours.

Accordingly we give notice that we have NO CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER FIRM, and respectfully ask our Customers and the Public to pay particular attention to our Address, given below, and our Chop, which is stamped on all our Goods, and without which none are genuine.

SUN SHING,
Fancy Goods and Silks Shop,
62, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
Opposite the former site of the Chartered Bank.

Hongkong, 9th April, 1880. [617

"JAPAN GAZETTE,"
YOKOHAMA.

HAVING been appointed AGENT in HONGKONG and SOUTH CHINA for the *Japan Gazette*, "Japan Gazette Summary," and "Hong List," Orders for Subscriptions and Advertisements for that Paper will be received at this Office.

Hongkong Daily Press Office,
Hongkong, 23rd May, 1877.

INTIMATIONS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

HAVE FOR SALE:—

LETTS'S DIARIES
FOR 1881.

Ex "ANCONA."

SMYRNA FIGS.

WHITE and COLOURED KID GLOVES.

DRESS BOOTS.

BLANKETS.

SCARVES.

LAMBSWOOL and MERINO UNDERSHIRTS and PANTS.

SINGLE and DOUBLE-SOLE BOOTS.

CRICKETING SHOES.

HAVANA CIGARS.

PENANG CIGARS
and
CIGARETTES.
GOLDEN CLOUD.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, 2nd November, 1880. [37

FOR SALE.

FIVE THOUSAND NEW REMINGTON RIFLES.

VOGEL & Co.

Hongkong, 24th September, 1880. [1533

FOR SALE.

KEROSINE OIL, DEVOE'S and PRATT'S. American LAGER BEER.

VOGEL & Co.

Hongkong, 6th July, 1880. [1124

C. L. THEVENIN,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT,
AND COMMISSION AGENT,
57, WYNDHAM STREET,

Sept. 15] HONGKONG. [1479

A. MILLAR & CO.,
PLUMBERS, GASFITTERS,
COPPERSMITHS, & BRASSFOUNDERS,
OFFICE AND WAREROOM—FLETCHER'S BUILDINGS, QUEEN'S ROAD EAST;
WORKS—SPRING GARDENS, WANCHI.

DYNAMITE, FUSES, DETONATORS, &c., from
NOBEL'S EXPLOSIVES CO., LIMITED, GLASGOW,
can be had in any quantity on application to
THE BORNEO CO., LIMITED,
Agents.

Hongkong, 9th March, 1880. [429

L. ROSE & Co.'s CELEBRATED LIME JUICE CORDIAL.

Sole Agents for Hongkong and China,
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

Hongkong, 19th May, 1880. [847

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.

Sold by all Stationers and Dealers.

CHAS. J. GAUPP & CO.,
CHRONOMETER, WATCH, AND CLOCK-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, SILVERSMITHS, AND OPTICIANS,

Have been appointed Sole Agents for VOIGTLANDER and SOHN'S Celebrated MARINE GLASSES, OPERA GLASSES, and TELESCOPES.

Hongkong, 4th September, 1880. [1435

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CLARETS, at $13½, $9, $8, $7, $6, and $4½ PER CASE OF 1 DOZEN QUARTS.
SHERRIES, at $10½, $9½, $9, and $8½ PER CASE OF 1 DOZEN QUARTS.
CHAMPAGNE, at $13½ PER CASE OF 2 DOZEN PINTS.
CHAMPAGNE, at $12½ PER CASE OF 1 DOZEN QUARTS.
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BRANDIES, * ** ***, and ****, at $7½, $8½, $10, and $11 PER CASE OF 1 DOZEN QUARTS.

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SIEMSSEN & Co.

Hongkong, 6th January, 1880. [28

FOR SALE.

CHAMPAGNE, 1874.
HEIDSIECK & Co.'s
MONOPOLE.
DEETJEN & Co.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1877. [1094

FOR SALE.

CUTLER, PALMER'S CELEBRATED WINES AND COGNAC.

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Hongkong, 1st November, 1877. [33

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$20 ..... per case of 2 dozen pints.
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$16 ..... per case of 1 dozen quarts.
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$7 ..... per case of 1 dozen quarts.
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Hongkong, 13th February, 1880. [27

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INTIMATIONS.

IN THE MATTER OF ARTHUR WILLIAM CORNER, DECEASED.

NOTICE is hereby given that all Creditors and other Persons having any CLAIMS or DEMANDS upon or against the Estate of ARTHUR WILLIAM CORNER, late of Amoy, in the Empire of China, Merchant and Commission Agent, who died at Naples on the 12th day of May, 1880, Letters of Administration of whose personal Estate were duly granted to JAMES HENRY COX, of Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, as Attorney for GEORGE RICHARD CORNER, of Shanghai, in the said Empire of China, the Brother of the said Deceased, by the Supreme Court of Hongkong, in its Probate Jurisdiction, on the 8th day of November, 1880, are hereby required to send in writing the Particulars of their CLAIMS and DEMANDS to the said JAMES HENRY COX, or to the Undersigned, on or before the 16th day of December, 1880. Notice is hereby also given that, at the expiration of the last-mentioned day, the said JAMES HENRY COX will proceed to distribute the Assets of the said ARTHUR WILLIAM CORNER amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard to the Claims of which the said JAMES HENRY COX may then have had notice, and that the said JAMES HENRY COX will not be liable for the Assets, or any part thereof, so distributed to any person of whose Claim the said JAMES HENRY COX shall not have had notice at the time of the distribution. All Persons indebted to the said Estate are also required to make immediate payment to the said JAMES HENRY COX.

Dated the 16th day of November, 1880.

BRERETON AND WOTTON,
Solicitors for the Administrator,
1793] 29, Queen's Road, Hongkong.

THE SHANGHAI WATERWORKS COMPANY, LIMITED.

PROSPECTUSES and FORMS of APPLICATIONS for SHARES in the above Company may be had from the Undersigned, who will receive Deposits of the equivalent of £2 (Two Pounds) Sterling, at the current rate for demand Bills on London, per Share, due on application, forwarding such Applications to the Provisional Committee of the Company at Shanghai.

Where no Allotment is made, the Deposits will be returned in full.

Applications cannot be received after THREE P.M. on the 20th November, 1880, when the list will be closed and forwarded to the Agent in Shanghai.

T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager,
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

Hongkong, 15th November, 1880. [1789

NOTICE.

TENDERS will be received at this Office up till NOON of SATURDAY, 27th November, for SUPPLYING and LAYING CANTON MARBLE TILING in the VERANDAHS of the Deputy Inspector-General's Residence at the Royal Naval Hospital; also for REPAIRING the ROADS and PATHS at the Royal Naval Hospital, according to Specification and Plans to be seen on application to the Undersigned.

The lowest or any Tender will not be necessarily accepted.

E. B. JOREY,
Naval Storekeeper.

Hongkong, 13th November, 1880. [1777

JUST LANDED,
Ex French Steamer "DJEMNAH," and for Sale by the Undersigned:—
Paris-made GENTLEMEN'S and CHILDREN'S BOOTS and SHOES.
A few Paire LADY'S BOOTS.
A special selection of very superior FRENCH and SPANISH WINES, in Cases and Casks.
LIQUEUR CHAMPAGNE, and Genuine Spanish OLIVE OIL, viz.:—
VIN DE MACON, PRIORATO TINTO, in Cases and Casks. MONSERRAT LIQUEUR. LOUIS LAMBERT CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints.
TABLE WINES:—JEREZ, GARNACHA, MACABEO, RANCIO, SECO ORO, OPORTO.
VERY OLD AFTER DINNER WINES:—MOSCATEL, MADEIRA, WHITE PORT, and OLD PORT.
OLIVE OIL, from Castell del Mas and Campo de Tarracona.
&c., &c., &c.

ECA DA SILVA & Co.

Hongkong, 4th November, 1880. [1768

NOTICE.

THE Public are WARNED against RECEIVING FIVE-DOLLARS NOTES of the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION numbered 122,001 to 122,500, dated 23rd May, 1877, and signed by EDWARD COPE, pro Manager, and R. A. NELSON, pro Accountant; these Notes having been STOLEN.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 31st August, 1880. [1415

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM LONDON AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship
"GLENFINLAS"
having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her and the Steamship "VICTORIA" from New York, are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Undersigned, whence or from the wharves or boats delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before NOON TO-DAY, the 18th instant.

Cargo remaining undelivered after the 25th instant will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Hongkong, 18th November, 1880. [1w1798

SHIRE LINE OF STEAMERS.

FROM LONDON, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship
"BRECONSHIRE,"
Thomas, Commander, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that the Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Undersigned at Wanchai, whence delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless notice to the contrary be given before NOON TO-DAY.

Consignees wishing to receive their Goods on the Wharf are at liberty to do so.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining after the 25th instant will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 18th November, 1880. [1772

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of the following Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the undersigned for countersignature, and take immediate delivery. This Cargo has been landed and stored at their risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Ex "DJEMNAH."

J (in diamond), 4002, Order, 1 Bale Meltons, from London.
VV (in heart) } 4121/41, Order, 15 Bales Woollens, from London.
JM
SP (in triangle), Order, 50 Bags Sharp Stones, from Madras.
M } Order, 147 Bags Sharp Stones, from Madras.
AE

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.

Hongkong, 17th November, 1880.

INTIMATIONS.

HONGKONG CHORAL SOCIETY.

A CONCERT will be given in the ST. ANDREW'S HALL, CITY HALL, THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, the

NOW ON SALE.

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR CHINA, JAPAN, &c.,
FOR 1880,
With which is incorporated "THE CHINA DIRECTORY").

This Work, the ONLY one of the kind in China or Japan, is now in the
EIGHTEENTH YEAR
in its existence, and is NOW READY FOR SALE.

It has been compiled from the MOST AUTHENTIC SOURCES, and no pains have been spared to render it THOROUGHLY RELIABLE, both as a Directory and as a Work of Reference on Commercial Matters.

Various additions have been made, tending to render the Work still more valuable for reference. The descriptions of each Port have been carefully revised, and the trade statistics brought down to the latest dates obtainable.

Orders for Copies may be sent to the *Daily Press* Office, where it is published, or to the following Agents:—

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SHANGHAI.....Messrs. Kelly & Walsh.
NORTHERN & RIVER PORTS.....Messrs. Hall & Holtz and Kelly & Walsh, Shanghai.

Daily Press Office 13th January, 1880.

NOTICE.

A. S. WATSON AND CO.,
FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
By Appointment to His Excellency the GOVERNOR and his Royal Highness the DUKE OF EDINBURGH,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,
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NOTICE.—To avoid delay in the execution of Orders it is particularly requested that all business communications be addressed to the Firm, A. S. WATSON and Co., or
HONGKONG DISPENSARY. [31

DEATHS.

On the 16th November, at Queen's Road East, Hongkong, JANE, wife of Mr. WALTER W. GILLESE, of H.M. Naval Yard, aged 40. [1799

At Manila, on the 18th November, FRANCIS OAKEY, of New York. [1800

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, NOVEMBER 19TH, 1880.

THAT *bête noire* of shipowners and merchant captains, the Woosung Bar, is again attracting attention in Shanghai. The steamer *Devonshire* has lately been detained several days outside this abominable obstruction to navigation, and other vessels have also experienced detention. The matter is most serious, more especially as the evil grows every year with the silting up of the sand and mud at the mouth of the Hwangpoo. The river Hoang-ho has been not inaptly termed China's Sorrow; the Woosung Bar might as appropriately be named Shanghai's Sorrow. The "Heaven-Sent Barrier" is a misnomer altogether. Heaven often permits impediments and hindrances to arise in the path of its creatures, but it does not expect them to sit down with folded hands and calmly contemplate the prospect. This Woosung Bar is a standing grievance to foreign merchants and shippers, a constant source of loss and annoyance. The employment of a steam dredger would speedily rectify matters, but the Chinese Government will not do, and the Foreign Ministers—who seem like SAMSONS shorn of his locks—are unable to do anything. In despair the community have signified their willingness that the trade of the port should be taxed to supply funds to improve the navigation of the river. To such a pass have things come. Meantime the obstruction remains, pending reference to Peking, and the long delay which must follow. As a matter of fact, we believe the Chinese Authorities will prove unwilling to sanction anything being done to lessen the obstruction. It matters little to them whether foreign steamers wait a few hours or days at the Bar before they can get up to Shanghai. Time to the Oriental is never of importance, and he cannot understand the apparently feverish haste and impetuosity that characterise the foreigner engaged in business. The Bar has existed for many years, and the Chinese Authorities apparently consider the convenience and pockets of foreign shipowners not sufficient reason for attempting its removal. The Bar, therefore, will probably continue to vex the residents in Shanghai for years to come, since the Representatives of the Treaty Powers cannot pluck up spirit among them to insist upon what they clearly have a right to demand.

REFERRING to the opposition shown to the introduction of railways into the Central Kingdom, on which question we touched in yesterday's issue, it is only fair to add that the Chinese people have displayed no hostility to the innovation. It is the officials who are antagonistic to the iron horse; they seem to see in it an agent of revolution, and dislike it accordingly. The people generally, on the other hand, appear to have less prejudice against the railway than to most foreign institutions. They welcomed the Shanghai and Woosung line most cordially, and patronised it extensively. There would be little difficulty about *Feng shui* or anything else in making railways in China were it not for the officials and literati. It is a significant sign of native opinion on this question to find the *Sin-pao*—the reputed organ of the mandarins—quoting the number of persons who travelled by railway last year in England, with the numbers of those killed and injured, and adducing the figures as proof of the fact that travelling by rail is safer than travelling by boat. This is encouraging in any case, and if only the officials could be induced to take the same view of the matter, we should not despair of seeing railways intersecting various parts of China at no distant date. But to get rid either of the mandarins or their manifold prejudices is no easy matter, and may take a very long period to accomplish.

The delivery of the American mail was begun at 9.15 yesterday morning.

Both the opium steamers from Calcutta left for this port yesterday morning, bringing the 11th sale's drug.

A cricket match will be commenced this afternoon and continued to-morrow, the Public School Men v. the World.

The British ship *Morna* arrived at San Francisco on the 8th ultimo, and the British bark *Highmoor* on the 10th ultimo, both from Shanghai in ballast.

We are informed by the agents (Messrs. Melchers & Co.) that the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's steamer *Voorwarts* left Singapore yesterday morning for this port.

The yacht *Loiterer*, so well known in this port, arrived yesterday from Amoy. She has been purchased by a club, and will remain in Hongkong. She now flies the English flag.

The American ships *Charger* and *Conqueror* arrived in San Francisco on the 10th ultimo, both in ballast, from Hongkong. They both accomplished the passage in forty-five days.

It is expected (says the Shanghai *Temperance Union*) that Messrs. Truscott and Swift, with their families, will leave Tientsin by the *Pautah* on her return trip. We have not heard that their work is completed.

In the San Francisco papers is published the following telegram, dated Berlin, October 18th:—"Negotiations between China and Japan, in regard to the Loochoo question, have now entered a phase promising a peaceful solution."

A telegram in the *Alta California* dated London, October 13th, says:—"A St. Petersburg despatch says that Russia has ordered the commander of the Pacific squadron to survey the entire coast of Corea as soon as possible."

We would remind our readers that the Hongkong Choral Society will give their first concert of the season this evening at the City Hall. A capital programme has been drawn up for the occasion, and the concert promises to be a great success.

A Queensland nut tree in the New Garden is this year bearing fruit for the first time. The tree is the *Macadamia ternifolia*, belonging to the natural order *Proteaceæ*, and is a native of Queensland and New South Wales. It is now about 12 feet high and was introduced and planted by Mr. Ford about five years ago. It thrives well here, and would, we think, be found a welcome addition to the private gardens in the Colony. The nuts are very delicious, and in Queensland are so much in request that the Government of that Colony have been compelled to take special measures for the protection of the trees, which the colonists were in the habit of cutting down in order to obtain the fruit.

From the number of houses that come to grief in the course of a year in Hongkong from simple collapsion without any visible cause, we are inclined to the belief that the requirements of the Building Ordinance have either been neglected in the past or else that its provisions are inadequate for the purpose. On Wednesday night one of the godowns in Hing Loong-lane, near MacDonald's Slip, stored with flour, sugar, and rice, came down with a crash, burying the contents in the *débris* of the building. Fortunately there was no one inside or near the place at the time of the occurrence. This is the third godown that has fallen within the last few months in the same line of flimsily-built structures.

About six o'clock yesterday morning a most daring robbery with violence was committed in the old Oriental Hotel buildings, the victim being Mrs. Snelling. It appears that Mrs. Snelling's house-boy had a friend visiting him who slept with him the night before, and knowing that Mrs. Snelling had received a considerable amount of money that day from the Court, they arranged a plan to rob her. The boy brought his mistress some tea a little before six o'clock and afterwards went up to obtain money to go to market. Whilst Mrs. Snelling was in the act of getting the boy the money, the other one seized her from behind and they gagged her, tied her hands and feet, and searched her for the money they expected to find on her. Fortunately Mrs. Snelling had taken the precaution to secrete the notes in the breast-pocket of her dress, and the ruffians failed to find it; they managed, however, to cut a gold chain from her neck with a knife, and also took from her a diamond locket, rings, and some other articles of jewellery. Mrs. Snelling was taken to hospital, suffering from considerable shock to her nervous system, and from cuts on the face and lips from the rough usage in gagging. The miscreants have taken to flight and have not yet been captured.

STORMS IN THE SOUTH-WEST.

Vessels arriving at this port from Singapore continue to report most extraordinary weather for the time of year, storms of typhoon violence being met about midway on the voyage. These hard gales have been encountered more or less by nearly all the steamers arriving from Singapore for many weeks past, and appear to be in most cases experienced in about the same latitude and longitude. The usual weather leaving Singapore has been reported "moderate winds," and approaching Hongkong "moderate monsoon and fine weather," but in the interval tremendous seas and terrific squalls have rendered the navigation toilsome and kept steamers back, considerably prolonging the voyage. Two steamers arrived yesterday, whose reports, given below, amply illustrate the condition of the elements through which they had to pass:—

The British steamship *Glenfalas* reports left London on the 2nd October, and Singapore on Monday, the 8th instant, and until Wednesday, the 10th experienced moderate winds. On Wednesday wind freshened from the N.W. with heavy sea; during the night increased to a gale; at 10.30 a.m. on Thursday blowing a typhoon, wind W.S.W., and the sea washing clear over the decks, carried away the after wheel-house and gratings. On Thursday night had to bout ship and run before the wind with all hatches battened down. Typhoon lasting for over sixteen hours. On Friday commenced to clear; since then experienced moderate winds and fine weather.

The British steamship *Breconshire* reports left London on the 23rd September, and Singapore on Monday, the 8th instant at 0.30 p.m., and until Wednesday, the 10th experienced moderate, variable winds. On the morning of that day the wind freshened from the S.W. with considerable sea, and during the night increased to a moderate gale with heavy sea; at 4 a.m. on Thursday blew away fore staysail; at 10 a.m. blowing a typhoon; and the sea making complete breaches over the ship, washing up engine-room skylight, breaking port life-boat, and pinnace, and washing away all the after wheel and gratings, and every other thing moveable on deck. Continued blowing fearfully, the wind being from S.W., with a terrific sea, until midnight, when it moderated a little, but was still blowing very heavy squalls; since then up until midnight on the 16th experienced very heavy N.E. winds with high head sea. On the 17th moderate winds with fine, clear weather.

SUPREME COURT.

18th November.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

BEFORE THE HON. CHIEF JUSTICE, SIR JOHN SMALE.

PIRACY.

Ho Achong was charged that he, with others not in custody, pirated the fishing boat *Wan Ching Lee*, then lying off Green Island, on the 20th October.

The Attorney-General (Hon. E. L. O'Malley), instructed by the Acting Crown Solicitor (Mr. A. B. Johnson), prosecuted.

The jurors were Messrs. H. N. Mody, F. da J. Gomes, R. Martin, M. da R. Silva, J. Muirhead, J. Hay, and L. de Britto.

The fishing boat in question was manned by three men. During the night she was attacked by a Hakka boat with six men on board and shots were fired. The men from the Hakka boat bound those on the fishing boat, stripped the boat, and then left. On the 4th November one of the fishermen saw the prisoner at Yow Mah Tee and recognised him as one of the men who had attacked the boat. He was accordingly given into custody and was identified by the other men.

The jury returned an unanimous verdict of guilty.

His Lordship, in sentencing the prisoner, said he had been convicted on the clearest evidence of being one of the six persons who piratically made the attack charged in the information. Had any of the shots which were fired taken effect and death been the result, he would have been tried for murder, and on the evidence now given would certainly have incurred the sentence of death. The sentence of the court was that he be kept in penal servitude for three years.

OBTAINING MONEY BY FALSE PRETENCES.

Chan Ashing was charged with obtaining $3 from one Yam Sum, by false pretences, on the 12th May, 1880.

The prisoner, who has been in California and several times during the trial said he knew all about English law as to false pretences, went to a bookbinder's shop in Wellington-street and bargained for some books, representing himself to be the captain of a Chinese gunboat then in dock at Kowloon. On the faith of this representation he obtained a loan from one of the shopmen of $3. Police Sergeant Grant, who was at that time stationed at Yow Mah Tea, also gave evidence that his attention having been drawn to the prisoner by Mr. Bowler, he had some conversation with him, when the prisoner said he was Captain George Chun, son of Mr. Chun Tai Kwong, the translator of the Supreme Court, and that he was in command of a gunboat in the dock. Mr. Chun-Tai Kwong gave evidence that his son, who was in the Chinese service and was known as Captain George, died some two years ago; that he did not know the prisoner at all; and that the prisoner did bear some slight resemblance to his son.

The jury at first returned a verdict of guilty by a majority, but being asked by his Lordship to retire and consult together they returned in a few minutes with a unanimous verdict of guilty.

His Lordship, in passing sentence, said no one illustrated better than the prisoner the saying that a little knowledge of law more than anything else, was a very dangerous thing. He had no doubt he thought he was very cleverly evading English law, but he now saw he was mistaken. It so happened he did not know the law; he thought he did and that he was able to convert that into a loan which was really obtaining money under false pretences. He had been to California, he said, but he was afraid his learning of English there had not been very much to his advantage. Now he must learn in another way. He must be taught that honesty was the best policy; he must be taught that by a very severe lesson. That lesson would be imprisonment for two years with hard labour, and in order that he might think the more and learn the more for his improvement, he would add to that that he be kept in solitary confinement for three months in each year, not exceeding one month at a time, and he hoped his reflections would teach him that it was better to know what honesty was than to know what the laws of England were.

There were two other cases of a similar character against the prisoner, but the Attorney-General did not proceed with these, saying he thought the ends of justice were sufficiently met.

His Lordship told the prisoner he was very lucky he had not been proceeded against on the other cases. He had seen what they were, and although they were more complicated in their character the crime seemed to be worse.

MAKING A FALSE STATEMENT TO THE REGISTRAR-GENERAL.

Chan A-on was charged with making a false statement to the Registrar-General in respect to the death of a certain child.

It appeared the prisoner was in some way connected with the family and paid the expenses of the child's funeral. At the request of the aunt he also went to the Registrar-General's office to report the death. He there personated the father, but made a mistake in the surname. There appeared to be no motive in his making a wrong entry, and he appeared to have acted simply from kindness to the family. The father not knowing prisoner had been to the office, went to register the death himself, and this led to the discovery of the mistake. The father was called, but beyond the fact of his going to register the death he appeared neither to know nor care anything about the circumstances of the death and burial, simply saying it was a woman's affair and he knew nothing about it.

The jury returned a verdict of guilty, but recommended the prisoner to mercy.

The Attorney-General said he thought as the case had proceeded so far punishment was hardly called for under the circumstances.

His Lordship said there must be some punishment—he thought perhaps three days or a week without hard labour.

The Attorney-General said he thought one day would be sufficient. It was necessary that attention should be occasionally called to the law by a proceeding of this kind, but beyond that he did not think anything was necessary in this case.

His Lordship sentenced the prisoner, who had been in custody since the 28th October, to three days' imprisonment. In passing sentence he spoke of the importance of correct registration, and said it must be understood by every Chinaman in the colony that it was only because of the peculiar circumstances of this case, that the prisoner made a mistake, and did it out of kindness, that such leniency was shown to him.

WOUNDING.

George Warren was charged with unlawfully wounding A. England with intent to do him grievous bodily harm, on the 30th September, and on a second count simply with unlawfully wounding.

Mr. McKean, instructed by the Acting Crown Solicitor, prosecuted for the Attorney-General.

It appeared that on the evening of the day in question England, who was staying at the Sailors' Home, was going upstairs there when he saw on the landing two men holding the prisoner, and some one said, "This is the man who struck old Mac." The two men who were holding the prisoner then began fighting between themselves and prisoner went downstairs. England went to put on his boots and then went out with a man named Warwick whom he met downstairs. They found the prisoner standing outside the gate, and England said to Warwick, "This is the man that struck old Mac." Warwick then struck prisoner a blow in the face with his fist, and prisoner turned and ran away, followed by England and Warwick. After running some short distance the prisoner turned round and struck England, who was the nearest to him, in the chest. England then found that he was stabbed, and called to Warwick to hold the prisoner. The police were then called and both the men were taken to the Hospital, the prisoner suffering from an abrasion of the temple and a slight cut in the thigh, and England from a stab in the chest penetrating to the lungs. Warwick having left the colony could not be produced as a witness, and England was the only witness of the circumstances.

Prisoner said that on the day in question he was with a friend in Queen's-road, when they met the man who had been spoken of as old Mac and who asked him if he was going to give him a drink. Prisoner told him that he had had enough, when old Mac asked him if he wanted to fight and then struck him. Upon this prisoner returned the blow with his open hand, and then they shook hands over it and made it up. Afterwards his friend, who was staying at the Sailor's Home, took him there. His friend left him there for a short time and appeared to have told the other men about the fracas with old Mac, for he came back and told him he had better get out as the whole of the men were going to be on to him for striking old Mac. Before he could get out they all came round him. Then his friend interfered and they began fighting. One of the men in the crowd told him (prisoner) he had better get out and he went away. As he got outside he met Warwick, who asked him what he was running for. He replied that there was a row, and then seeing there was no one pursuing him he stood and began filling his pipe. Just then England came out and asked Warwick if he had seen a man running, and then seeing prisoner told Warwick he was the man who had struck old Mac. Upon this Warwick struck him, and prisoner, seeing there were two against him, ran away. Warwick said, "You run after him Alick, you can run faster." After running a short distance he turned round and seeing England as he thought going to strike him, he (prisoner) struck out with his right hand, forgetting that he had the knife in it. He had his knife in one hand and tobacco in the other. Warwick then came up and knocked him down. He believed England also got on him while he was down, but was not sure.

His Lordship, in summing up, spoke of the great provocation the prisoner had received, and the odds against him, and suggested that the evidence negatived the presumption of the intent charged in the first count.

The jury acquitted the prisoner on the first count and found him guilty on the second, but recommended him to mercy on account of the great provocation he had received.

His Lordship, in passing sentence, said the use of the knife must be put down by severe punishment. He believed, however, the knife had been used on the prisoner, and he was not surprised at Warwick's going away. The sentence of the Court was that he be imprisoned and kept to hard labour for three months.

The Sessions were adjourned until ten o'clock this morning.

IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE SNOWDEN.

IN THE MATTER OF MARY E. E. SNELLING.

In this case the Official Trustee, Mr. Mossop, asked the court for instructions.

Mr. Francis, instructed by Messrs. Stephens and Holmes, appeared for Mrs. Snelling.

It appeared that Mrs. Snelling was possessed of property bringing in an income of $125 a month. Before her marriage with Snelling a deed was executed, to which he was a party, by which the woman's property was vested in the trustee, she to be entitled to the income, and being debarred from dealing with the same by anticipation. Under direction of the court an arrangement was afterwards come to that an allowance of $35 a month was to be paid to Snelling. For some time past the parties have been estranged and have not been living together. On the 23rd September Mrs. Snelling wrote to the Official Trustee giving him notice not to pay any more money out of her funds to her husband while he remained away from her and refused to accord her his society and protection. The matter came before the Chief Justice in Chambers, who was anxious some arrangement should be come to between the parties, but finding he could not succeed he requested his Lordship (Mr. Justice Snowden) to take the matter in open Court, making an order that in the meantime no payments should be made out of the fund.

Mr. Snelling, who was in Court, was asked by his Lordship why he refused to live with his wife, and in reply he was entering into a statement charging his wife with improper conduct, but was not allowed to proceed. Mr. Francis objecting that his Lordship was not sitting as *magister morum*, but had to look at the case in its dry legal aspect.

Mr. Mossop said the proper course for Mr. Snelling to have pursued would have been to file an affidavit, but being ignorant of the procedure he had not done so. He understood his case was that he could not live with his wife on account of her cruelty, and that he was too decrepit to earn his own living.

In reply to his Lordship, Snelling said he had sores on his leg and foot and was unable to work. He had only been able to earn a few dollars by collecting chits.

Mr. Francis said he would only point out that by the deed in question Mr. Snelling had resigned any rights he might have had as husband in Mrs. Snelling's property, that property belonging to herself and being settled on herself prior to the marriage. His Lordship also saw there was a clause containing a trust that during the said coverture she should not have power to deprive herself of the property. Under these circumstances she had no power whatever beyond receiving the income. If the order made by the Chief Justice in this case were to be sustained marriage settlements would be useless. Until the Married Woman's Property Act of 1870 a married woman was not in any way responsible for the support or maintenance of her husband, but as that Act of 1870 conferred upon her additional immunities and rights in her own property it also altered her responsibilities in some respects and made her liable for her previous debts if any thus relieving the husband from his former responsibility; on the other hand the wife having separate property was now liable to an order of justices for the maintenance of her husband if chargeable to any union or parish. Until that act was passed a married woman having separate property to her separate use could not be made liable for her husband's support. That act was not in force in this Colony. As to the facts of the case, the sole authority the Official Trustee had was the letter written by Mrs. Snelling directing him to pay $35 a month to her husband, the same to be deducted out of her monthly allowance. That was a permission or consent made without any consideration, and was one that could be revoked at any moment. Mrs. Snelling could have no possible claim for the reimbursement of the money received by Snelling, but at any moment she was at liberty to withdraw her consent to the continuance of the payments. The learned counsel then referred to certain cases which had been mentioned when the matter was in Chambers. He said there had been many practical difficulties in this case, and to obviate such difficulties in the future he now asked his Lordship to give a simple direction to the Official Trustee that Mrs. Snelling was entitled to receive the whole of the net income from her property and that her husband had no right to it. After they had got that order every effort would be made on his own part and on the part of the gentleman who instructed him to effect a settlement between the parties by deed by which all parties would be bound. He had no doubt such a settlement would be effected.

His Lordship said this was a very painful case indeed. Fortunately one did not very often meet with a case in which a proceeding of this kind was taken, in which a wife asked in form virtually for an order to deprive her husband of everything from which he derived his subsistence, so far as he (his Lordship) could see. It was with great satisfaction he had heard the assurance of Mr. Francis that he would do his best to bring about a settlement. He hoped that would put an end to the difficulties between the parties which had existed for some time. If this had been merely a question of separate estate, he was of opinion the letter of Mr. Snelling's directing payment to her husband, inasmuch as it had been acted on, became an assignment in equity, and he had grave doubts whether it would have been revocable, but all the cases as to that were set aside by the clause in restraint of anticipation. All the cases showed that with such a clause the property of a married woman could not be interfered with. The Act of 1870 set right much that was wrong in our law. Now a married woman might be compelled to support her husband. As it was, however, this property having been settled on Mrs. Snelling to her sole and separate use, he had no doubt she was unable to make a charge on it, however willing, in favour of her husband. He would again say he was extremely glad to hear Mr. Francis say some settlement would be come to that would put an end to the differences between the parties. The former order must be set aside and the order would be that the arrears and future net income from the property must be paid to Mrs. Snelling.

Addressing Mr. Snelling his Lordship said the fact was that in point of law he had no ground to stand on. It was a very sad thing, but Mr. Francis would do his best for him, and he thought he might rely on something being done to make him independent of his wife, which would be a much better thing for all parties and would put an end to these constant quarrels and unhappiness.

IN PROBATE.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE SNOWDEN.

IN THE GOODS OF O CHAN TSIT, DECEASED.

On the application of Mr. Holmes, probate of the will of the deceased was granted to O Kwok Kwan. The estate was sworn under $150,000.

IN THE GOODS OF KWAN YUT YUEN, DECEASED.

On the application of Johnson, probate of the will of the deceased was granted to Kwan Kai Loy. The estate was sworn under $6,000.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

SUPPLIED TO THE "DAILY PRESS."

[PER EASTERN EXTENSION, AUSTRALASIA, AND CHINA TELEGRAPH COMPANY'S LINE.]

LONDON, November 17th.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

The rebellion at the Cape is becoming more serious, and 6,000 burghers have been called out.

The Boers are in rebellion and advancing.

THE GREEKS AND ALBANIA.

Forty thousand Redifs have been called out for service in Albanian Greece.

POLICE COURT.

18th November.

BEFORE THE HON. NG CHOY.

NUISANCE.

Yau Kwai and three others were summoned by Inspector Germain, and were fined $1 each, for allowing filth to accumulate near their dwellings.

ROGUE AND VAGABOND.

John Riby, seaman, unemployed, was sentenced one month's hard labour for being a rogue and vagabond and sleeping in the public street.

BREACH OF THE OPIUM ORDINANCE.

Tam Asun was charged by Inspector Perry with being in possession of prepared opium without a license, and was fined $75 or three months' imprisonment.

LARCENY.

Li Ahoi, a tailor, was sentenced to three weeks' hard labour for stealing two jackets valued at $1 from one Po Aming.

BEFORE THE HON. M. S. TONNOCHY.

BURGLARY.

The Gage-street burglary case, which Detective Sergeant Toomy has in charge, was again before the court to-day, and the three prisoners were committed for trial at the Supreme Court.

MURDEROUS ASSAULT.

The case of assaulting the police, in which an American sailor, named Sime, is first defendant, and Private Scott, of the 27th Regiment, is second defendant, was again before the court yesterday.

George MacDonald, recalled, stated—When I went across to Kowloon last Sunday night I was accompanied by P.C. McDougall and a constable belonging to the Naval Yard, named Hughes. We were all sober, but were not in uniform. I and McDougall were going to the police hulk, and Hughes was going to the Naval Yard. We intended to leave Hughes at his place first, so we ordered the sampan go towards the landing steps near the Coal Sheds. We were a few yards from the pier when I heard some quarreling on the beach. I looked in that direction, and as the moon was shining I made out two soldiers and a civilian quarreling. I could see one of the soldiers had a corporal's chevrons on his uniform. I then noticed the civilian and the soldier strike the corporal with their fists and knock him down. As he was getting up they knocked him down again, and then shoved him over the wharf into the water. The corporal was out of his depth, and I saw him strike out swimming, he at the same time calling out for help. I jumped ashore from the sampan and went to the corporal's assistance, I stooped down and got hold of him by the arm, and as I was doing this I received a severe blow on the side of the head. It was not a blow with a first, but with something hard. The blow cut my head and the wound bled freely. I looked round to see who had struck me, and I saw that it was the soldier, and that he had a revolver in his hand. The second defendant is the soldier who struck me. He had hold of the revolver by the barrel, and at that time the civilian was about two yards from him. I grappled with the second defendant to get the revolver from him, and as I did so the civilian struck me a blow with his fist, and then grabbed me by the throat. The first defendant is the civilian. The two defendants then got me down on the ground. McDougall jumped out of the sampan and came to my assistance; Hughes also came. McDougall took the second defendant off me, and I heard the second defendant say to McDougall, "I will give you the contents of this if you interfere with me." I saw the second defendant strike Hughes in the face with the revolver and knock him down, and he became insensible. I saw the second defendant strike Hughes once or twice after he was down, about the face and mouth, and I then let go of first defendant and went to Hughes' assistance. I took second defendant off Hughes and got him down. I then tried to get the revolver from him. He kept saying, "I will shoot you," soon after this they both ran away towards the barracks, and I followed them. The Corporal in the meantime had gone away; when I helped him out of the water I saw him bleeding badly from the face. As I was following the defendants I met a sergeant and a constable from the Dockyard. I see the sergeant now in court (witness pointing out Sergeant Thomas Warren of the Naval Yard police.) We all four, for McDougall also joined us, followed after the two defendants, and just before we got to the steps we met the first defendant coming towards us. He had on Hughes' hat; and his own, which was a soft, black hat, was inside his coat. McDougall and I recognized him immediately and Sergeant Warren arrested him. The sergeant handed him over to a constable to take him into the Dockyard. We then went up to the barracks. I there found the second defendant in custody of some of the men of the 27th Regiment. I recognised him immediately and said that he was the man who had assaulted me. The second defendant confessed at the time that he had struck me with a revolver; the revolver was not then in second defendant's hand. I saw it in the possession of a sergeant of the regiment. I then left the second defendant in custody of the military authorities. I obtained a warrant from this court on the 15th of this month for the arrest of second defendant. I went with the warrant to Murray Barracks and the second defendant was handed over to me. I took the second defendant to the Charge-room, and the charge was read over to him, but he denied it. On the night of the assault, after leaving the the Barracks at Kowloon, I returned to the Dockyard there, where I found the first defendant still in custody of the Dockyard Police. Sergeant Warren, Constable McDougall, and I, took the first defendant to the Police Hulk, where he was charged with the assault, but he denied assaulting anybody. Hughes was carried by some soldiers to the barracks at Kowloon. I saw him there when I went after the second defendant. He was sensible at the time, but was badly wounded about the mouth and head. He is now in the Naval Hospital.

By the first defendant—The pier is about six feet above the water at the place you shoved the corporal in, and it is on the Taim Tsa Tsai side of the long pier; it was about high water at the time. There was a soldier with you when you were arrested. The assault took place about nine o'clock and you were arrested about half-past nine.

By the second defendant—You did not assist in getting the corporal out of the water—you did not give a hand. When I went into the barracks you were under arrest. Hughes was not drunk; he might have been drinking. I do not know how the row originated, and I do not know to whom the revolver belonged.

John McDougall said—I am stationed on board the Police Hulk. On Sunday last the 14th inst. I left the Central Station about 8 p.m., in company with the last witness. As we were going down the Queen's Road, we met a constable named Hughes belonging to the Naval Yard; as he was going to Kowloon he joined us and we crossed in the same boat; we were all sober. The remainder of this witness's evidence was in the main a corroboration of that given by P. C. McDonald. In reply to the first defendant he said—I saw you strike the last witness several times, and I saw you strike Hughes; you struck him about the face and on the body when he was knocked down insensible. I did not see Hughes strike you, nor did I see any one strike you. Hughes was quite sober at the time, but may have had a glass of drink. You struck the last witness on the back of the head or neck; and I saw the two of you strike the corporal and throw him into the water; he was out of his depth I concluded, as he was swimming when he called for help.

Cross-examined by the second defendant, the witness said—I think the sergeant said you gave him the revolver. I saw the two of you shove the corporal in the sea.

By the Court—The two defendants seemed to me to be quite sober.

By the second defendant—I could not say whether the corporal was sober or not, as he was very much excited and was bleeding when pulled out of the water.

The first witness, recalled, said—I did not tell either of the defendants that I was a police constable. I was in plain clothes; they both seemed sober. The corporal was sober; he might have been drinking, as he was very much excited.

By the second defendant—I merely heard the first defendant say on Tuesday that all he did was in self defence.

Sergeant Thomas Warren, said—I am a sergeant in the Naval Yard Police, and am stationed at Kowloon. On Sunday evening last about 9 p.m. the last witness came to the station and made a report to me, and asked for assistance, and, with another constable, I accompanied him. Outside the Naval Yard I saw the first witness, who showed me a severe wound on his head, and we all went in the direction Tsim Tsa Tsai I searched for some time and could not find them. We then turned back towards the barracks, and saw the first defendant in company with a sergeant of the 27th Regiment, and the first witness recognised him as the civilian who had assaulted him. I arrested him on the spot and searched him, and found he had his own hat inside the waistband of his trowsers and was wearing Constable Hughes' hat. Constable Hughes was on leave. The first defendant was bleeding from a slight wound on the forehead. I went up to the barracks, and there saw Constable Hughes lying on a soldier's bed, and several soldiers round trying to revive him; he was then unable to speak when I asked him some questions. He had a severe cut on the chin, another on the temple, and another on the right cheek. All the wounds were bleeding profusely. I met Sergeant Miles of the 27th Regiment and saw the second prisoner in custody; I also saw Sergeant Miles have a revolver in his hand, which he said, in the presence of the second defendant, that he had handed over to him. I asked the sergeant to let me look at the revolver, and I smelt the barrels to ascertain if it had been recently fired, but could detect no smell. The sergeant snapped the revolver several times to show it was unloaded. Soon after this I left the barracks taking Constable Hughes with me. I got a boat and took the first and second witness and the first defendant to the Police Chop. I afterwards took Hughes on board H.M.S. *Victor Emanuel*, at the suggestion from the Inspector in charge of the Police Hulk. Hughes is now in the Naval Hospital, at Mount Shadwell, and I produce a certificate from the Deputy-Inspector-General of Hospitals stating he is too ill to attend.

By the second defendant—I heard you say you took the revolver from the corporal's hand and struck McDonald on the head with it; I also heard you say you struck Hughes. The first defendant was perfectly sober, and said he belonged to an American merchant ship, then in harbour, and that he wanted to be on board by nine o'clock and asked me to put him on board his ship. The second defendant was excited and might have been drinking.

The case was then adjourned until Wednesday the 24th instant.

THE AMERICAN MAIL.

The Pacific Mail Company's steamer *City of Peking*, Captain Berry, with the American mail of the 19th ult., arrived here yesterday morning. The following items are culled from our San Francisco files:—

UNITED STATES.

THE "JEANNETTE."

NEW YORK, October 7th.

The *Herald* says editorially:—We print this morning a letter from Lieut. De Long, commanding the United States Arctic steamer *Jeannette*. The letter was written on the 29th of August, 1879, more than thirteen months ago, and was left at Cape Serdze Kamen. Thence it was sent to St. Petersburg, and we are indebted to the courtesy of the Russian Government for its transmission to the *Herald*. The *Jeannette*, it would seem from the letter of De Long, stopped at Siberia to learn tidings of Nordenskjold. When De Long was seeking Nordenskjold in Siberia, the gallant Swede was approaching Japan. The officers and men of the *Jeanette* were all well, and on leaving Siberia pushed toward Wrangel Land. Indeed, the *Jeanette* was signaled by whalers some thirty miles south of Herald Island five days later, thus proving how De Long was keeping his word. We trust the next news from the *Jeanette* will not only be as satisfactory as what we print this morning, but will tell of heroic endeavours and of achievements bringing new renown to the American name.

C. C. MORENO.

WASHINGTON, October 7th.

Moreno, Hawaiian Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States, discredits the statement telegraphed from San Francisco yesterday, to the effect that the King of Hawaiian Islands had withdrawn the extraordinary power conferred on him, and he adds that no such telegram as is described has ever reached him. He regards the story that the King has changed his policy as erroneous, while he maintains on the strength of his knowledge touching Hawaiian affairs, that such a Cabinet as is mentioned is not one which the King would be likely to select.

THE OBELISK.

NEW YORK, October 9th.

The ceremony of laying the corner-stone of the Obelisk at Central Park this afternoon was witnessed by thousands of spectators. The feature was a Masonic procession, which formed in front of the Temple, on Sixth-avenue. In line were all the Commanderies of Jersey City and Newark, and Masonic Lodges of New York, Kings, Owens, and Richmond counties.

REPORTED DEATH OF "FRITZ" EMMET.

NEW YORK, October 10th.

Joseph K. Emmet, the actor, died yesterday at St. Louis, according to the *World*.

ATTEMPT TO DESTROY A CHINESE HOUSE.

AUBURN, October 13th.

An attempt was made last night to blow up another newly-erected China house, but owing to the small charge of the explosive used, very little damage was done.

MOODY AND SANKEY.

CHICAGO, October 15th.

Moody said to an interviewer to-day that he and Sankey have been contemplating a visit to the Pacific Coast since 1875. In answer to urgent invitations they intend to work in the churches, not in any large tabernacle. Mr. Hollenback will do temperance work there. After leaving for San Francisco they may spend the early part of the season in California. They will reach San Francisco about November 1st. Moody and Sankey conducted a noon prayer-meeting to-day, and left for the season's work in San Francisco.

THE MORMON EVIL.

NEW YORK, October 16th.

The House of Deputies of the Episcopal Convention received a resolution from the Committee on the State of the Church, and placed it on the calendar, which recites that the cause of Christ is impeded in Utah by polygamy being recognized as a religious institution; that polygamy is contrary to the law of God and to the law of the United States, declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court; and declaring that, with the concurrence of the Bishops, it was the duty of every Christian and citizen of this Republic to use his influence with the Government to bring about as speedily as possible the enforcement of this law, despite the many and peculiar difficulties in the way thereof.

A CHINESE RAVISHER.

SAN BERNARDINO, October 16th.

A Chinaman was detected yesterday in the act of committing a rape upon the adopted daughter of Dr. Rose, a prominent physician of this place. The Chinaman had persuaded the little girl, who is only 9 years of age, to go to a room and there accomplished his vile purpose. The Chinaman is now under arrest.

CHINESE FOR NEW ORLEANS.

NEW YORK, October 18th.

New Orleans is threatened with a Celestial invasion. Ten thousand Chinamen are said to be planning a descent upon the city from Cuba. An agent recently received orders from twenty plantations for laborers of this class.

CANADA.

JURISDICTION OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

OTTAWA, October 9th.

A Downing-street circular, published in to-day's *Official Gazette*, announces that, by an order in Council, from and after the 1st of September, 1880, all British territories and possessions in North America not already included within the Dominion of Canada, and all islands adjacent to any such territories or possessions, shall, with the exception of Newfoundland and its dependencies, become part of said Dominion of Canada, and be subject to the laws in force in said Dominion, in so far as such laws may be applicable thereto.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC ROAD.

CHICAGO, October 16th.

The *Times'* Ottawa special says:—A member of the banking firm of Martin & Ross, London, and an attaché of a Paris bank interested in the Pacific Railway syndicate, are expected here to-morrow. Nearly all the Canadian members of the syndicate are here, and Hon. J. C. Abbott, of Montreal, as their counsel. No details of the contract have been obtained.

NEW YORK, October 16th.

The *Tribune* reports Sir Alexander Galt, Canadian Minister to London, as saying yesterday, regarding the Can

quences of her attitude, to appeal to her reason further reflection on the resolution she has opted, and to foreshadow to the Powers as a sible eventuality the seizure of the customs venues of Smyrna. Russia and Italy have greed to the plan in principle.

LESSEP'S CANAL SCHEME.

NEW YORK, October 10th.

A London despatch says:—As to the Lesseps ndicate, it is absolutely certain and positive at no definite progress whatever has been made forming it. It is not in operation at all. e affair is also entirely confined to Paris and w York, and no interest whatever is excited it here. Scarcely a single house in the city s heard of it, except as a rumour from France.

RUSSIA'S NEED OF GRAIN.

ST. PETERSBURG, October 13th.

The *Novosti* publishes a telegram from the unicipality of Novtcherkiask, which states that rchants there have, in view of the insufficient pply of cereals for consumption by the popula- n, petitioned the Minister of the Interior to ohibit the export of grain from the Sea of of. General Loris Melikoff, Chief Executive the Government, visited the St. Petersburg n Exchange, for the purpose of inquiring the ice of the stock and the amount of the export grain. It is stated that he contemplates pping the exportation of cereals to foreign ntries. Large quantities of American maize d Chilian wheat are being sold here, and flour being imported by way of Stettin.

FRENCH POLITICS.

LONDON, October 13th.

Regarding the rumours of dissensions in the ench Cabinet, the Paris correspondent of *The mes* says:—Ferry, President of the Council, nks it a paltry thing to direct by efforts the persion of 13,000 unrecognized monks and ns, when there are 112,000 who cannot be dis- bed, being already recognized. The Minister the Interior, Constans, however, regards the persion of these 13,000 as an achievement ich may dispense with the necessity of any or programme. In view of this conflict of nion, Ferry has bagged President Grévy to ten his return to Paris, when it is expected great battle between the two parties—one presenting the dictates of Gambetta, the other ning on President Grévy—will be decided.

PARIS, October 13th.

A Cabinet Council to-day, at which all the nisters were present, unanimously approved proposal of Constans, Minister of the Inte- r, for the enforcement of the decrees against unauthorized religious communities.

PARIS, October 14th.

It is understood that the Prefects desire the tant universal enforcement of the religious crees, in order to avoid agitation at the triennial unicipal elections in November and January. is is likely to make a larger scale of proceed- s against unauthorized religious orders.

The managers of two newspapers have been prisoned for libel on the President.

THE NIHILIST HARTMAN'S ASSERTIONS.

NEW YORK, October 14th.

A *Herald* Paris special says Hartman, Nihilist, ographs to the *Internationalist* to-day a full scription of the mine which was to have blown the Imperial train at Alexandria. He explains t the plot failed because an hour before the sage of the train a carriage came along the and cut the wire connecting the dynamite battery. Hartman asserts that there are 000,000 of organized Radicals in Russia.

PRINCESS LOUISE TO RETURN TO CANADA.

NEW YORK, October 16th.

The *World's* special says.—Princess Louise re- ned to London to-day and will shortly sail for nda to join her husband, the Marquis of Lorne. e has been on the Continent seeking treat- nt for the nervousness resulting from the ck she received by being thrown from her gh at Ottawa last winter. Her announced ention of returning does away with the re- rts that the Marquis would shortly return m the Dominion. It is, however, rumored t if the Marquis of Lorne remains for another m in Canada as Governor-General, the Duke Argyle will pay a visit to the Dominion, not pleasure merely. The Duke intends to in- ligate and report upon the accuracy or inac- racy of reports which have been afloat as to a ire on the part of the Canadians for annexation the United States, and which have been sup- ted by Mr. Goldwin Smith in pamphlets and gazine articles.

FRANCE AND THE NEW HEBRIDES.

PARIS, October 18th.

Le Temps says an English coaling station has n established at the New Hebrides. *Le Temps* ards this as the precursor of annexation, and mes the French Government for not taking er possession of the islands, which, after the struction of the Panama Canal, will, on the er hand, be troublesome neighbours.

AFRICA.

EGYPT'S LATEST ADVENTURE.

LONDON, October 12th.

Colonel Gordon (Gordon Pasha), while passing the Red Sea, wrote under date of September h to the Secretary of the British Anti-Slavery ciety as follows:—"I hear of an Egyptian chd. leaving Massowah to annex the Damkil st and occupy Guardafui Promontory. This l involve Egypt in a yearly expenditure of 000, and completely blocade Abyssinia from sea. The Egyptian Commission established Assioot for the suppression of the slave trade a perfect farce."

THE BASUTO WAR.

CAPE TOWN, October 14th.

Basuto sacked and burned the Government e and barracks at Maseru. Colonel Bayley, h 500 men, is besieged at Masera. Carring- , with a small force, is besieged at Mafeteng. inforcements are on the way.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

BERLIN, October 8th.

A télegram from Breslau reports that an acci- t occurred on the 6th instant in a mine near ttowitz. Fifty-four workmen were over- elmed. It is feared fifty were suffocated.

LONDON, October 9th.

Alderman MacArthur, Lord Mayor elect of ndon, will be the first Wesleyan to hold that ce.

PARIS, October 9th.

At the Cabinet Council to-day it was un- monsly resolved to take decisive steps against unauthorized confraternities. The execution the decrees will commence next week, but the ails of the proceedings of the Council are at sent a secret.

MUNICH, October 9th.

Herr Rudhardt, who recently had a difference h Bismarck concerning the Hamburg customs stion, has been relieved of his functions at his n request.

ROME, October 9th.

A decree has been published granting amnesty Major Canzio, son-in-law of General Garibaldi, his companions.

NEW YORK, October 10th.

The *Herald's* Paris despatch says:—"The Em- or Alexander of Russia, whose morganatic rriage with the Princess Dolgoroukl is be- ved to be an accomplished fact, is not, it seems, oh more faithful to his new wife than he was his old one. He has, it is stated, already ded a fresh *liaison* with a pretty Polish lady. et yesterday a Russian who was present at famous game of baccarat between Prince nidoff and Count Schouvaloff. He says it is true that Demidoff lost $1,500,000 to the er at the close of the game. Prince Demidoff lost at one period of the night 17,000,000 bles, but at the termination of the game, at clock in the morning, he had recovered the ole of it.

CONSTANTINOPLE, October 10th.

One of the murderers of Dr. Parsons, the erican missionary, has been condemned to th, and two others to fifteen years' penal ser- ude.

LONDON, October 10th.

Volunteers are constantly arriving in Greece m Alexandria and Smyrna. The strength of army is 40,000 men, of whom 10,000 are rtered in Athens.

BUCHAREST, October 10th.

The succession to the Roumanian throne has n definitely settled upon Prince Charles Au- y, third son of Prince Leopold of Hohenzol- n.

ROME, October 11th.

According to a clerical journal, a Papal Nun- at Paris will continue to negotiate with the nch Government, with the object of miti- ing the application of the religious decrees, it will depend on the result of these efforts ether the Pope will intervene or not.

LONDON, October 13th.

It is roughly estimated that the Bank of nce, within the last three or four days, has ted with about two million pounds of gold. s supply may be found available for export the United States on English or German ac- nt. Of the gold that went into the Bank of gland yesterday, the sum of 203 pounds was nch coin ultimately destined to the United tes.

TEHERAN, October 12th.

The Kurds have fallen back so far as Sorjoulikh, sending their booty over the frontier into Kurdistan. They are reported to have totally or partially destroyed 17 Persian villages. The tribes of Azerbeyan are preparing to march against them.

CONSTANTINOPLE, October 13th.

The Shah of Persia telegraphs the Sultan, demanding that a Turkish army corps be sent to the frontier to assist Persia in quelling the Kurds' outbreak.

October 14th.

The Ambassadors notify the Sultan that the naval demonstration has been abandoned, its object having been attained.

LONDON, October 13th.

It is stated that the notorious Mme. Rachel, the so-called "Female Beautifier," has died in prison. She was convicted of fraud in August, 1878, and condemned to penal servitude.

TOULOUSE, October 15th.

The Police ejected thirteen Jesuits who had reentered the college here as professors. The college was formerly a Jesuit institution.

PARIS, October 15th.

Gambetta has arrived in the city. President Grévy has decided that the municipal elections will be held the 8th of January.

MADRID, October 15th.

The Government has granted Calixto Garcia, the Insurgent leader of Cuba, liberty on parole in Spain. Garcia, in an interview with the Minister of Foreign Affairs, confessed that he believed the pacification of Cuba to be complete. Seventeen thousand men return from Cuba this Autumn.

BERLIN, October 15th.

It is reported that in the next session of the Reichstag a motion will be introduced for a reduction of the duty on grain by about sixpence.

The report on the Swiss grain trade states that the presence of large imports of American grain and flour, received by way of Rotterdam and Antwerp, had a very reassuring effect.

PARIS, October 16th.

The religious decrees were enforced against the Carmelites throughout France, in many cases forcibly.

MADRID, October 16th.

The Spanish Minister of Justice has informed the Papal Nuncio that the Government has determined to expel from Spanish territory all priests introducing politics into their sermons.

LONDON, October 18th.

Five steamers have been ordered built on the Clyde for a new French company to trade with the United States.

LONDON, October 18th.

A dispatch from Athens says:—The return of the King and Queen of Greece on Sunday was the cause of a great, loyal and patriotic demonstration. Public opinion strongly favours action against Turkey, even without foreign support.

Meneseclou, the young Frenchman who enticed a little girl into his room, and murdered and cut her in pieces, has been sentenced to death. The jury rejected his counsel's argument that he was an unconscious, irresponsible brute beast.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THURSDAY, 18th November.

EXPORT CARGO.

Per steamship *Zambesi*, for London—208 boxes tea, 1,176 half-chests tea, 95 pkgs. tea, 1,184 bales silk, 10 bales pongees, 46 bales waste silk, 36 cases silk piece-goods, and 383 pkgs. sundries. For Continent—101 bales silk, 77 cases silk piece-goods, 66 bales cocoons, and 145 pkgs. sundries.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	3/8½
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	3/8½
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	3/8¾
Credits, at 4 months' sight	3/9
Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight	3/9½
ON PARIS.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	4.65
Credits, at 4 months' sight	4.75
ON BOMBAY.—Bank, on demand	224
ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, on demand	224
ON SHANGHAI.—	
Bank, sight	72½
Private, 30 days' sight	73½

SHARES.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares—68 per cent. premium.

Union Insurance Society of Canton—$1,550 per share.

China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares—$1,400 per share.

North China Insurance—Tls. 1,125 per share.

Yangtsze Insurance Association—Tls. 740 per share.

Chinese Insurance Company—$310 per share.

On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 138 per share.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$800 per share.

China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$255 per share.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's Shares—8 per cent. premium.

Cosmopolitan Dock Company—Par (nominal).

Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.'s Shares—$23 per share premium.

China Coast Steam Navigation Company.—Tls. 124 per share.

Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—$80 per share.

Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—$72 per share.

China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—$178 per share.

China Sugar Refining Company (Debentures)—3 per cent. premium, nominal.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1874—(Nominal).

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1877—(Nominal).

SALES REPORTED BY CHINESE.

Dried Lily Flowers—10 bags, at $6.30, by Chun Chong to travelling trader.

Mushrooms—3 cases, at $13.00, by Chun Chong to travelling trader.

Shellfish—5 bags, at $22.00, by Yue Wo Loong to local trader.

Cow's Sinew—5 bags, at $13.00, by Min Hing-Cheang to travelling trader.

White Wax—5 pieces, at $87.00, by Wing Lee Ching to travelling trader.

Vermicelli—60 bags, at $5.80, by Wing Lee Ching to travelling trader.

Black Pepper—150 bags, at $10.00, by Kwong Fook Tye to travelling trader.

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

(FROM MESSRS. FALCONER & CO.'S REGISTER.)

November 18th.

Barometer—9 A.M.	30.286
Barometer—1 P.M.	30.230
Barometer—4 P.M.	30.224
Thermometer—9 A.M.	72
Thermometer—1 P.M.	74
Thermometer—4 P.M.	72
Thermometer—9 A.M. (Wet bulb)	65
Thermometer—1 P.M. (Wet bulb)	65
Thermometer—4 P.M. (Wet bulb)	67
Thermometer—Maximum	74
Thermometer—Minimum (Dew-point)	68

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

YESTERDAY'S TELEGRAMS.

November 18th.

BAROMETER. THERMOMETER. &c.	HONG-KONG. Previous day at 4 P.M.	HONG-KONG. On date at 10 A.M.	AMOY. Previous day at 4 P.M.	AMOY. On date at 10 A.M.	SHANG-HAI. Previous day at 4 P.M.	SHANG-HAI. On date at 10 A.M.	NAGA-SAKI. Previous day at 4 P.M.	NAGA-SAKI. On date at 10 A.M.
Barometer	30.19	30.31	30.10	30.24	30.15	30.30	—	—
Thermometer attached	73.6	74.0	78.0	67.0	63.0	47.5	—	—
Direction of Wind	N	NNE	N	N	NW	W	—	—
Force	1	5	2	1	3	5	—	—
Dry Thermometer	72.5	72.5	78.0	67.0	63.0	46.5	—	—
Wet Thermometer	65.0	65.0	72.0	65.0	52.5	45.5	—	—
Weather	b.c.	b.c.	hcu.	hcu.	bm.	b.c.	—	—
Hour's Rain	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Quantity fallen	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

BAROMETER, Decimals of the seven inches, tens, and hundreds. THERMOMETER, in Fahrenheit degrees and tens, kept in the open air in a shaded situation.

DIRECTION OF WIND is registered every two points, N., N.NE., NE., &c.

FORCE OF WIND.—0 calm, 1 to 3 light breeze, 3 to 5 moderate, 5 to 7 fresh, 7 to 8 strong, 8 to 10 heavy, 10 to 12 violent.

STATE OF WEATHER.—*b.* Clear blue sky. *c.* Cloudy. *d.* Drizzly. *f.* Fog. *g.* Foggy. *h.* Hail. *l.* Lightning. *m.* Misty. *o.* Overcast. *p.* Passing showers. *q.* Squally. *r.* Rainy. *s.* Snow. *t.* Thunder. *u.* Dull, threatening. *v.* Visibility. *w.* Storm. *z.* Calm. The letters are repeated to indicate any increase over the mean average of their signification.

RAIN.—The hours of rain for the previous 24 hours (noon) are registered from 1 to 24, and the quantity of water fallen indicated in inches, tens and hundreds.

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	CAPTAIN	AT	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON, via SUEZ CANAL	Achilles (str.)	C. Anderson		Butterfield & Swire	On or about 21st inst.
LONDON, via SUEZ CANAL	Glenorchy (str.)	B. Quartly		Jardine, Matheson & Co.	On or about 27th inst.
HAVRE AND LONDON	Triton	Kollsen	Hongkong	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	Quick despatch.
LONDON	Sumatra	H. A. Tribe	Hongkong	Carlowitz & Co.	Quick despatch.
HAVRE AND HAMBURG	Agnes Muir	Lowe	Hongkong	Carlowitz & Co.	Quick despatch.
NEW YORK	Cora	Coombs	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick despatch.
NEW YORK	John R. Stanhope	Pillsbury	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick despatch.
NEW YORK	Charles Stewart	Powers	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick despatch.
NEW YORK	Belle of Oregon	Merriman	Hongkong	Vogel & Co.	Quick despatch.
SAN FRANCISCO, via YOKOHAMA	City of Peking (str.)		Hongkong	P. M. S. S. Co.	On 27th inst., at 3 P.M.
SINGAPORE, PENANG, &c.	Naples (str.)	C. White	Hongkong	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	To-morrow, at 3 P.M.
BOMBAY, via STRAITS	Geelong (str.)		Hongkong	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Quick despatch.
BOMBAY	Teheran (str.)	A. C. Loggin		P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 1st prox., at 4 P.M.
SAIGON	Charlton (str.)		Hongkong	Sooy Shing	To-morrow, at 5 P.M.
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, &c.	Ava (str.)	Bretel		Messageries Maritimes	On 24th inst., at Noon.
PORT DARWIN, &c.	Ocean (str.)	H. Webber		Geo. R. Stevens & Co.	On 29th inst., at 4 P.M.
MANILA	Elcano (str.)	Urriola		Remedios & Co.	To-morrow, at 5 P.M.
YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO	Breconshire (str.)	Thomas	Hongkong	Adamson, Bell & Co.	To-day, at Noon.
YOKOHAMA	Tanais (str.)	Raynier		Messageries Maritimes	Quick despatch.
YOKOHAMA, via KOBE	Sumida-Maru	Hubenet		Mitsu Bishi Mail S. Co.	On 27th inst., Daylight.
YOKOHAMA, via NAGASAKI, &c.	Malacca (str.)			P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 1st prox., Daylight.
SHANGHAI	Menelaus (str.)			Butterfield & Swire	On or about 20th inst.
SHANGHAI	Amazone (str.)	Lormier		Messageries Maritimes	Quick despatch.
SHANGHAI	Kashgar (str.)			P. & O. S. N. Co.	Quick despatch.
SWATOW, AMOY, & F'CHOW	Kwangtung (str.)	Young	Hongkong	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	On 21st inst., Daylight.

INSURANCES.

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY AT HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned, AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES to the extent of $65,000, on first-class risks at current rates.

MELCHERS & Co.

Hongkong, 27th March, 1876. [13

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $40,000, on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, 9th November, 1868. [15

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES at Current Rates.

MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Hongkong, 27th March, 1876. [14

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to GRANT POLICIES AGAINST FIRE to the extent of 45,000 Dollars on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, at Current Local Rates, subject to a Discount of 20 %, on the premia.

NORTON & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, January, 1876. [3

TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept Risks against Fire at Current Rates, subject to a Bonus of 20 per cent.

SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 16th November, 1872. [21

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20 %) upon the current local rate of Premia will be allowed upon Insurances effected with this Company.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 27th June, 1872. [17

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST. A.D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal Ports of India, China, and Australia.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.

A discount of 20 % allowed.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000, at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, 26th July, 1872. [19

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

MARINE RISKS.

Policies at Current Rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal ports of India, Australia, and the East.

A BROKERAGE of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. will be allowed on all LOCAL RISKS.

FIRE RISKS.

Policies granted on First-class Buildings to an extent of $20,000.

A DISCOUNT of TWENTY PER CENT. (20 %) upon the Current Local Rates will be allowed on all premium charged for insurance; such discount being deducted at the time of the issue of Policy.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1874. [1

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

Position of the Company at the close of the last financial year, the 30th April, 1880.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	$1,000,000.00.
CAPITAL PAID-UP	$300,000.00.
RESERVE FUND	$425,000.00.
BALANCE UNDIVIDED	$70,278.43.

DIVIDEND paid to Shareholders, 20 % per Annum.

DIVIDEND paid to ALL CONTRIBUTORS OF BUSINESS 25 % on the Amount of their Contributions.

The Company GRANTS POLICIES on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the world, payable at any of its Agencies.

Contributory Dividends are PAYABLE TO ALL CONTRIBUTORS OF BUSINESS WHETHER THEY ARE SHAREHOLDERS OR NOT.

By GOLDSMITH,
Acting Secretary.

Hongkong, 13th August, 1880. [1327

YANGTSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up)	Tls. 420,000
PERMANENT RESERVE	Tls. 230,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND	Tls. 263,268
TOTAL CAPITAL and ACCUMULATIONS, 8th April, 1880	Tls. 913,268

DIRECTORS.

F. B. FORBES, Esq., Chairman.
M. W. BOYD, Esq. | WM. MEYERINK, Esq.
J. H. PINCHYSSES, Esq. | F. D. HITCH, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.

Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., Secretaries.

LONDON BRANCH.

Messrs. BARING BROTHERS & Co., Bankers.

RICHARD BLACKWELL, Esq., Agent. 68 and 69, Cornhill, E.C.

POLICIES granted on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World.

Subject to a charge of 12 % for Interest on Shareholders' Capital, all the PROFITS of the UNDERWRITING BUSINESS are annually distributed among all Contributors of Business in proportion to the premia paid by them.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 11th May, 1880. [2

INSURANCES.

LONDON & STAFFORDSHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HITHERTO CALLED THE STAFFORDSHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL, ... TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

The Undersigned are prepared to ISSUE POLICIES covering FIRE RISKS at current rates.

ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 27th August, 1880. [1392

FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION, LIMITED, LONDON.

The Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS to the above Company at this Port and Canton, are prepared to GRANT POLICIES against FIRE to the extent of $20,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

Discount 20 %.

VOGEL & Co.

Hongkong, 10th September, 1880. [1457

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $60,000 on any one FIRST-CLASS RISKS, at Current Rates.

A RETURN OF TWENTY PER CENT. (20 %) will be made on the premium charged on all Insurances, such RETURN being payable on the issue of the Policy.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents,
Imperial Fire Insurance Company.

Hongkong, 1st March, 1874. [26

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1824.

CAPITAL OF THE COMPANY	£1,000,000 Sterling.
OF WHICH IS PAID-UP	£100,000 Sterling.
RESERVE FUND UPWARDS OF	£120,000 Sterling.
ANNUAL INCOME	£250,000 Sterling.

The Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at HONGKONG, CANTON, FOOCHOW, SHANGHAI, and HANKOW, and are prepared to grant Insurances at Current Rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, 15th October, 1868. [18

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).

CAPITAL TAELS 600,000; EQUAL TO $833,333.33.
RESERVE FUND ..... $34,132.21.

DIRECTORS.

LEE SING, of the Lui Hing Firm.
WONG YIK PUN, of the Chun Cheong Wing Hong.
LOO YEE, of the Yee On Firm.
FONG SOEY FUNG, of the Tung Sang Wo Hong.
WONG PAK CHEONG, of the San Tye Loo Hong.
TSZ KAI TUNG, of the Yee Cheong Hong.
LO YEOK MOON, of the Kwong Man Cheong Firm.

MANAGER—HO AMEI.

MARINE RISKS on Goods, &c., taken at CURRENT RATES to Australia, California, Manila, Singapore, Saigon, Penang, and to all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan.

Head Office, 8 and 9, Praya West.

Hongkong, 14th October, 1878. [1416

NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR DEBTS.

Neither the CAPTAINS, the AGENTS, nor the OWNERS, will be RESPONSIBLE for any DEBT contracted by the Officers or the Crews of the following Vessels during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:—

ADOLPH, German bark, Horn.—Wieler & Co.
AGNES MUIR, British ship, Lowe.—Carlowitz & Co.
AMETHYST, American bark, J. Slocum.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
ANNA BERTHA, German bark, H. Krause.—Siemssen & Co.
ANNIE S. HALL, American 3-m. schooner, Nelson.—Quong Kee.
AUGUSTE, British 3-m. schooner, P. Thomsen.—Meyer & Co.
BELLE OF OREGON, American bark, Merriman.—Vogel & Co.
BELLONA, German steamer, Ahrens.—Siemssen & Co.
CABARFEIDH, British bark, McKenzie.—Foo Tai Woo.
CHARLTON, British steamer, Erskine.—Meyer & Co.
CHINA, German steamer, Ackermann.—Siemssen & Co.
CINGALEE, British bark, Pringle.—Chinese.
CONQUEST, British steamer, Hamlin.—Chinese.
CORA, American ship, Coombs.—Russell & Co.
DAGMAR, Danish brig, Paulsen.—Captain.
DAVINA, British bark, Geo. Scott.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.
EMMA, German 3-m. schooner, Michelsen.—Ed. Schellhass & Co.
ESPERANCE, French bark, Le Normant.—Carlowitz & Co.
FRANZISKA, German schooner, F. Rohlfs.—Siemssen & Co.
GUSTAV AND MARIE, German bark, Buhrich.—Wieler & Co.
HAMBURG, German bark, H. von Kroge.—Ed. Schellhass & Co.
HANSA, German bark, Deneken.—Wieler & Co.
HATTIE N. BANGS, American 3-m. schooner, Bangs.—Chong Wo.
J. B. STANHOPE, American bark, Pillsbury.—Russell & Co.
LOUISA, German 3-m. schooner, Schierlich.—Ed. Schellhass & Co.
MARGERETHE, German bark, Thiesen.—Wieler & Co.
MARY, British brig, Wilson.—Order.
MARY MILDRED, British bark, R. B. Brown.—Siemssen & Co.
NAPIER, British steamer, White.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
NOURMAHAL, British bark, Taylor.—Douglas Lapraik & Co.
OCEAN, British steamer, H. Webber.—Russell & Co.
OLDBRIDGE, British bark, Babington.—Melchers & Co.
OLGA, German bark, Lahmeyer.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
PIREDO, British steamer, J. Cain.—Geo. R. Stevens & Co.
SOUTH AMERICAN, American ship, Knowles.—Russell & Co.
SUMATRA, British bark, A. Tribe.—Carlowitz & Co.
TAICHAN, German brig, Keemena.—Melchers & Co.
TRITON, German bark, Kollsen.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.
VALPARAISO, American ship, Fellon.—Captain.
WESER, German bark, Hellmers.—Captain.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, AND CALCUTTA.

THE Steamship "NAPLES," Captain Charles White, will be despatched for the above Ports TO-MORROW, the 20th inst., at THREE P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Hongkong, 12th November, 1880. [1776

MESSRS. OLANO, LARRINAGA & CO.'S LINE OF SPANISH STEAMERS.

FOR MANILA.

THE Spanish Steamer "ELCANO," Captain Urriola, will be despatched as above TO-MORROW, the 20th inst., at FIVE P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

REMEDIOS & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 17th November, 1880. [1797

FOR SAIGON.

THE Steamship "CHARLTON," will be despatched for the above Port TO-MORROW, the 20th instant, at FIVE P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SOEY SHING,
Bonham Strand.

Hongkong, 18th November, 1880. [1784

STEAM TO BOMBAY, VIA STRAITS.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship "GEELONG," expected about a fortnight hence, will leave for the above places with quick despatch.

A. McIVER,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 2nd November, 1880. [1723

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR SHANGHAI,

Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for HANKOW, NINGPO, and PORTS in JAPAN.

THE Company's Steamship "MENELAUS" will be despatched on or about the 20th November.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 12th November, 1880. [1771

FOR LONDON, VIA SUEZ CANAL,

Taking Cargo at through rates to HAMBURG and NEW YORK.

THE Steamship "GLENORCHY," Captain B. Quartly, will be despatched as above on or about the 27th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Hongkong, 5th November, 1880. [1745

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

THE Company's Steamship "TANAIS," Commandant Rossier, will be despatched for YOKOHAMA shortly after the arrival of the next French Mail from Europe.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.

Hongkong, 17th November, 1880.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

THE Company's Steamship "AMAZONE," Commandant Lormier, will be despatched for SHANGHAI shortly after her arrival from Europe.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.

Hongkong, 17th November, 1880.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE A1 American Bark "JOHN R. STANHOPE," Pillsbury, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, 9th November, 1880. [1759

FOR NEW YORK.

THE A1 American Bark "CHARLES STEWART," Powers, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, 9th November, 1880. [1760

FOR NEW YORK.

THE A1 American Ship "CORA," Coome, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, 23rd September, 1880. [1525

FOR NEW YORK.

THE A1 American Bark "BELLE OF OREGON," Merriman, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to

VOGEL & Co.

Hongkong, 16th November, 1880. [1787

FOR HAVRE AND LONDON.

THE 5/6 L. 11 German Bark "TRITON," Kollsen, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

Hongkong, 9th November, 1880. [1681

FOR LONDON.

THE A1 British Ship "SUMATRA," H. A. Tribe, Master, will load here and at Whampoa for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to

CARLOWITZ & Co.

Hongkong, 27th October, 1880. [1696

FOR HAVRE AND HAMBURG.

THE A1 British Ship "AGNES MUIR," Lowe, Master, will load here for the above Ports, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to

CARLOWITZ & Co.

Hongkong, 30th September, 1880. [1671

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

FOR PORT DARWIN, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

THE Steamer "OCEAN," Henry Webber, Commander, will be despatched as above on or about MONDAY, the 29th inst., at FOUR P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.

Hongkong, 16th November, 1880. [1786

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.
STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, POINT DE GALLE, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, ISMALIA, PORT SAID, NAPLES, AND MARSEILLES;
ALSO,
BOMBAY, MAHE, ST. DENIS, AND PORT LOUIS.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 24th of November, 1880, at NOON, the Company's Steamship "AVA," Commandant BRETEL, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted until Noon, and Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M., Specie and Parcels until 3 P.M. on the 23rd of November, 1880. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.) Contents and value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.

Hongkong, 11th November, 1880.

MITSU BISHI MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA, VIA KOBE.

THE "SUMIDA-MARU," Captain HUBENET, due here on or about the 23rd instant, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 27th November, at DAYLIGHT.

Cargo received on board and Parcels at the Office up to 6 P.M. of the 26th November.

No Bill of Lading signed under $2 Freight.

All Claims for Damage must be settled on board before delivery is taken, otherwise they will not be recognized.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

To KOBE	Cabin $60. Steerage $15.
To YOKOHAMA and NAGASAKI	Cabin $75. Steerage $20.
SHANGHAI, via YOKOHAMA	Cabin $120. Steerage $40.
SHANGHAI, via KOBE	Cabin $95. Steerage $30.

A REDUCTION is made on RETURN CABIN PASSAGES.

Cargo and Passengers for Nagasaki will be transhipped to the Shanghai Mail Steamer at Kobe.

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Hongkong, 17th November, 1880.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U.S. Mail Steamer "CITY OF PEKING," will be despatched for San Francisco, viâ Yokohama, on SATURDAY, the 27th November, 1880, at THREE P.M., taking Passengers and Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States, viâ Overland Railways; to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

A REDUCTION is made on Return Passage Tick

EXTRACTS.

A BALLADE OF EVOLUTION.

In the mud of the Cambrian main
Did our pearliest ancestor dive;
From a shapeless albuminous grain
We mortals our being derive
He could split himself up into five,
Or roll himself round like a ball;
For the fittest will always survive,
While the weakliest go to the wall.

As an active ascidian again
Fresh forms he began to contrive,
Till he grew to a fish with a brain,
And brought forth a mammal alive.
With his rivals he next had to strive,
To woo him a mate and a thrall;
So the handsomest managed to wive,
While the ugliest went to the wall.

At length as an ape he was fain
The nuts of the forest to rive;
Till he took to the low-lying plain,
And slew but omitted to shrive.
Then old cannibal men first arrive,
One another to swallow and maul:
And the strongest continued to thrive,
While the weakliest went to the wall.

ENVOY.

Prince, in our civilized hive,
Now money's the measure of all:
And the wealthy in coaches can drive,
While the needier go to the wall.

—*St. James's Gazette.*

EFFECTS OF INHALING OXYGEN.

A young Frenchman, M. Aune, has lately made experiments on himself relative to this question, which he has chosen as the subject of a medical thesis. The experiments lasted four weeks, during which time he submitted himself to a uniform *regime* at regards quantity and quality of food, muscular exercise, and intellectual work. He took oxygen only during the second and third week, inhaling between 40 and 80 litres of it daily, but during the whole time he made a careful record of temperature, pulse, respiration, &c. The conclusions arrived at are briefly as follow:—Inhalations of oxygen made under physiological conditions do not cause any inconvenience. One may absorb 100 litres, and even more, daily. Oxygen increases the appetite, and develops the functions of assimilation; and on this account it tends to increase the weight of the body. It produces a slight intoxication and tingling sensations in the extremities. It raises the temperature very slightly. Under its influence the respiratory movements and the pulsations become more numerous. The omission and reaction of the urine are not affected, nor is its constitution. Oxygen has an incontestable action on certain elements of the blood, it increases the number of red corpuscles and of hematoblasts, and the richness of the former in hemoglobin. It has no influence on the white corpuscles. M. Aune did not experience that sensation of heat in the chest of which some authors have spoken in connection with this subject. Commenting on M. Aune's experiments, M. Hoyem remarks that the effects are only temporary, and that while inhalation of oxygen may be of service through favouring assimilation, it could not be made a definitive treatment, and it would be necessary always to administer iron in addition. The inhalation gives very good results in the case of dyspeptic phenomena and obstinate vomiting.

MARINE CIRCES.

That an exhilarating seaside air, which braces the bodily powers, should at the same time relax the moral principles, is one of those curious psychological facts which need an interpreter; yet it requires but a moderate acquaintance with the ways and manners of the syrens of the sea to discover that the ozone, with which the atmosphere is so highly charged, has a deleterious effect on the feminine ethical fibre. There is generated a wayward indifference to old-established rules of modesty and decorum; a certain fractious intolerance of *les convenances* is wafted into the system together with the fresh sea-breeze; a masterful contempt for social restraints is the usual concomitant of heightened colour and an exorbitant appetite. Perhaps it is only the effect of idleness; perhaps it is due to the *negligé* character of the costume; perhaps, after all, there may be some intimate connection between vigorous animal spirits and moral indecorum, so that health would seem to vary inversely to sobriety. Whatever the cause, the fact is conspicuous to those whose midsummer leisure takes them to the fashionable watering-places on our coasts.

Let the unprejudiced observer take his stand on the inevitable pier, without which no seaside resort can be held to be complete. It is just sunset, and the tender lights of twilight are beginning to soften the awful glare of the yellow sand and the hard-baked dusty promenade. The band has commenced its nocturnal ministrations, and the streams of gaily-dressed humanity are issuing from every house to listen to the waltzes of Waldteufel and Gung'l, and watch the phosphorescent gleams of the waves at eventide. The syrens commence their peripatetic labours on the jetty, and ever and anon fresh ranks of their victims are swept up and down the eternal promenade. In all the seats at the pier-head every Phyllis has her Corydon; and as each seat is ingeniously constructed to contain but two, the unattached male has but little chance to rest his weary limbs. Where is the watchful chaperon to keep a tight hand over youthful vagaries? Nobody knows, nobody cares; they are dimly understood to be afraid of the chilly evening air, or to be lingering over their wine, or to be entranced in some three-volume novel, or to have not yet recovered the effects of their midday excursions by sea or road. The only thing that is certain is that they are at home and not on the pier; and that in their absence the songs of the syrens may proceed in their own sweetly enervating fashion, unchecked and uncontrolled.

There, for instance, in that yachting costume of navy blue, with some mysterious device of initials and monogram stamped on the left breast, and the coquettish turban hat, through is passed a gold dagger, is a young lady, possibly American, possibly hailing from the wilds of Tyburnia, with an unaffected *abandon* of gait and gesture, free from the slightest suspicion of needless prudery. What may be her usual behaviour under the paternal domicile it is impossible to divine; but here by the sad sea-waves she is talking on terms of easy familiarity with a man who five minutes ago was an utter stranger. They were listening to the band, and they found themselves side by side in the crowd; or she dropped the second volume of *Second Thoughts*, which it had now become too dark to read, and he could not be ungallant enough to refrain from picking it up; or he had seen her once or twice seated in the bow-window of the hotel, and she looked *sympatica*. The origin of the alliance is unimportant, but they are now fast friends. They will walk together every evening; they will meet in all sorts of romantic spots on the cliffs alone; they will laugh and flirt and be tender and coy for the inside of a week, and they will utterly and entirely forget all about each other when the charms of Mudborough or Sandtown-super-Mare are left behind on the following Monday. Or look at that gay little widow in the tightly-fitting black costume with its edgings of coffee-lace and the bunch of white flowers peeping so roguishly over the shoulder. See the flash and play of her bright eyes as she lures into her toils, with little pretty movements of hands and feet, her infatuated companion, who looks old enough to know better. He may have a wife and three children at home for all she knows to the contrary; and if she were elsewhere she would not play such a hazardous game out of a righteous regard for her neighbours' tongues. But Mrs. Grundy is unknown at the seaside; when her visit is over, she will go back to the social rules of her set, and be faithful to the memory of her dear defunct. But here, who knows her, or who watches her sport? Her sisters are too intent on their own little games; every maiden, whether young or verging on the middle age, has her own cards to play; she may surely amuse herself for the once as she pleases. And so her lithe fingers weave the web ever closer and closer round her victim of the evening, until he in foolish fondness either goes a little too far even for her, or, in a sudden fit of memory of his callow brood at home, snaps her silken bonds.

The only hope that remains to the rigid moralist as he surveys these marine extravaganzas is that they are all tolerably harmless. Four or five days, or a week, or at most a fortnight, of flirtation, and then the waters of Lethe and fresh woods and pastures new. It is all the scenery and the bracing air, and the absence of constraint and *gêne*, which leads to such a *desipientia in loco*; and then, when the spot is left behind, the silent voices of modest decorum will be heard again. And of course the ladies must keep their hands in wherever they are, and though they go some way, they do not intend to go too far. Yet even so, it is impossible to suppose that the waywardness of the sea will vanish from the minds of the nymphs as soon as it might be desired. In some cases, too, it is a lamentable truth that harm is done, specially at some of the less fashionable and freer watering-places. If the illustrious convalescent on board the *Grantully Castle*, when he complimented the Liberals of Yarmouth on their satisfactory civic condition, had inspected some of the amusements of that ancient town, he would have seen strange sights, with which the local board or even the police might be expected to interfere. And the landladies of lodging-house go to bed rather early and leave the doors open for their visitors, whenever they may choose to return from their peregrinations. Let any student of human nature keep his eyes moderately open, and he will undoubtedly discover that the results of original sin are capable of some emphatic illustrations by the margin of melancholy ocean.—*World.*

PORTRAITS ON POSTAGE STAMPS.

There was a time when the counterfeit presentment of a queen or king was regarded with veneration as a sacred thing. In those good old days the vulgar crowd was only entrusted with idealised and belaurelled representations of its rulers, stamped with more or less care upon the coinage; but since the introduction of photography the pleasant deception has not been extensively maintained, and the result is that the people have become painfully conscious of the hard fact that kings are not all god-like, and that queens are not all fair. Nowadays, indeed, the pictures of our monarchs look out upon us from every corner, and seem to court examination and criticism. We may find an elementary gallery of royalties in any stationer's shop-window; but to secure a good collection of such pictures we must turn to postage stamps, upon which will be found likenesses of nearly every reigning and recently reigning sovereign.

Place aux dames! Queen Victoria's face appears, as we know, upon all our English stamps, and upon most of the stamps of our colonies. That type of it, however, with which we are naturally most familiar was designed so long ago as 1840, and we need scarcely hint that her Majesty has since then grown considerably older. The picture is, therefore, by no means a "speaking" likeness; and we cannot imagine why it is suffered to remain, since a capital opportunity for change was afforded by the introduction of several new postage labels at the beginning of the present year. A somewhat more matronly face does duty on the postcard and newspaper wrapper; yet even this has been in use for the years, and is, perhaps, more unlike that of her Majesty than the other. But on some of the stamps of Newfoundland we have a really excellent and lifelike portrait of the Queen in widow's weeds. In those of the Bahamas, on the other hand, she appears more youthful than ever; and Canada used a similar likeness until, on the formation of the Dominion, a slightly later one was engraved. Most of the other colonies utilise, with but insignificant modifications, the type of head to which our own penny stamp has accustomed us. Some twenty-six years ago, Portugal also was ruled by a woman; and the profile of Donna Maria II. appeared for a short time upon the Portuguese labels. If it be not treason or libel to say so, she seems to have been a wonderfully plain individual; yet not have so much so as the ex-Queen Isabella of Spain. As depicted in 1853, that royal lady's face resembled in outline the profile of a coarse, fat English cook; but, curiously enough, as her Majesty grew older her portrait mysteriously grew younger, for a new version appeared nearly every year until her fall; and in 1868 she was, without flattery, not bad looking. If she were still reigning, her stamps would doubtless by this time bear the face of a blooming maiden of, apparently, eighteen; but it was not to be. The head of the Republic took the place of that of King Alfonso's mother, and a very pretty young woman the Republic seems to have been; but she, too, was miserably superseded in 1872. For four years longer, however, the presentment of her sister, a most matronly and distinguished female, appeared upon the stamps of France. The face turned persistently to the left. Surely the fact was prophetic of that extreme form of Republicanism which has since found favour across the Channel. The only other label bearing a lady's head, and with which we are acquainted, is one proclaiming the dusky beauty of the Princess Victoria, of the Sandwich Islands.

Of Kings and Presidents we have pictures innumerable. The Argentine Republic has issued some half-dozen stamps bearing heads of Jewish-looking gentlemen in white "chokers," or stiff collars; but amongst them all we recognise only the portrait of Rivadavia. The Austrian labels are ornamented with a very fair likeness of the Emperor Franz Josef, who, however, is made to look uncomfortable by means of the carefully-arranged laurel wreath which binds his brow, and which is tied behind with a bow of ribbon. The stamps of the Azores, and other Portuguese possessions bear the head of King Louis I., of whom more anon; but the features of the Grand Duke of Baden were, apparently, considered too sacred to be put into people's mouths, for they were allowed to appear only upon the envelope stamps, which of course, ran no risk of such desecration. The King of Bavaria has shrunk to even a greater degree from contamination, for his countenance does not adorn any of his stamps; but the sovereign of Belgium has never courted similar seclusion. The late king, Leopold I., lent his bust, clothed in full uniform, to gladden the eyes of his people, and, afterwards by way of variety, gave his unadorned head and neck for a similar purpose; and, when he died, Leopold II. allowed his handsome profile to take the vacant place on the Belgian stamps. For many years, the Brazilian labels bore nothing but a large numeral, but in 1866 the head of the present Emperor appeared. He has since become a middle-aged man, and his portraits have kept pace with him, so that he now poses as an intellectual, pleasant-looking gentleman, with a full white beard and grizzled hair. Bulgaria has stamps, but they bear no portrait, save that of a bedraggled lion, apparently engaged in shaking its fore-paws at an invisible and unspeakable Turk. The Chilian labels are decorated with a fancy portrait of Columbus, and those of the short-lived Confederate States of America bear likenesses of various notabilities, ranging in point of date from Washington to Jefferson Davis. The King of Denmark's head has never appeared on the postage stamps of his country, and the same may be said of those of the last and reigning Viceroys of Egypt, and of the Sultans of Turkey. We can offer no explanation of King Christian's bashfulness; but the Khedive and the Sultan are prevented by the precepts of the Koran from allowing their portraits to be drawn or painted; and although the Shah of Persia has permitted his jewelled head to glorify the postal labels of the country, we doubt very much whether he ought to have done so; and whether, having done so, he escaped the grave censure of his spiritual counsellors. France, when she first made use of postage stamps, in 1849, ornamented them with the same ideal head of Republican Liberty which she afterwards returned to in 1870. In 1852 the profile of Louis Napoleon as President took its place, and under an altered title, remained until 1863, when it was superseded by an older-looking portrait crowned with laurel. The stamps of the German Empire which are used not only in Prussia, but in many other States, bear a coat-of-arms; and we do not know that the head of the venerable Emperor has appeared on any postal label. That however, of his predecessor, the late King of Prussia decorated more than one series of stamps, adhesive as well as envelope, and kept its place until the end of the reign.

Greece is nothing if not classical, and such seems to have been the opinion of the designers of the Greek stamps, for regardless of the claims of so modern an individual as the King, they seized upon the head of Mercury, which does duty to this day. It is a French rendering of the mythological countenance, but possibly when Greece obtains an accession of territory she may be able to afford something that savours less of the Palais Royal. Hanover, as a separate country, no longer exists, but in happier days several of her stamps bore the profile of King George V., then a meditative, moustachioed gentleman of barely middle age. The nationality of the Dutch stamps is almost recognisable at the first glance, for the features of his Majesty of the Netherlands are of the proverbial Dutch type. More than one portrait of him has been experimented with, and the specimen now in use has at least the merit of being so small that, unless examined closely, it might be taken for that of a handsome man. Hungary prints the face of her Emperor-King upon one series of her labels, but has recently superseded it in favour of a very effective design, the centre of which is occupied by an envelope surmounted by a crown. Italy exhibits a capital likeness of King Humbert, as she did of his father before him; but Japan only indulges in that strange form of conventional ornamentation which is now so fashionable, and, in her stamps vouchsafes no portrait of her Emperor. It is, however, no small compliment that she prints part of the inscription upon her labels in English. For a very brief period the face of the unfortunate Maximilian figured on the stamps of Mexico, but it was followed, as it had been preceded, by the ill-favoured countenance of Juarez, which to this day remains master of the situation. A portrait of Prince Nikita greets us on the roughly-executed labels which are used in Montenegro. King Oscar's features are recognisable on some of the stamps of Norway; and, as mentioned above, Nasr-ud-Deen beams resplendent from one or two of those of Persia. Portugal, since the introduction of the modern postal system, has had three sovereigns, Donna Maria II., Don Pedro I., and Don Louis, embossed portraits of each of whom have in succession done duty on the national stamps; and the Roumanian labels, after having borne the head of Prince Couza, now bear that of the more fortunate Prince Charles. The Czar's portrait appears nowhere. Possibly his features are deemed too sacred for the purpose. On the stamps of the Sandwich Islands are the likenesses of some half-dozen short-lived kings, including no less than four named Kamehameha, all of whom, we believe, died of consumption. The portraits of two kings of Saxony were successively borne on the Saxon stamps, and those of Prince Michael and Prince Milan on the Servian labels, but if variety be sought it will be found *par excellence* in the stamps of Spain, which, under three monarchs and two republics, has during the last thirty years produced as many different designs. An exceedingly good portrait of King Amadeo was in use in 1872-3, and since 1875 there have been several equally good likenesses of King Alfonso, who, we are delighted to note, is very sensibly represented as growing older from year to year. Variety may also be found in the portraits on the stamps of the United States. Among them are those of all, or nearly all, the Presidents, and the beauty of the engraving renders these labels doubly interesting.

So much for a brief survey of our subject. Some years ago there raged a mania for the collection of postage stamps, and surely it was a mania which among manias was amply defensible; for postal labels, besides being often curious as specimens of the engraver's art, may serve as valuable historical mementoes, and in many cases bear authentic portraits of personages whose features would, but for them, run a risk of being almost forgotten in the course of one or two generations.—*Globe.*

MONTENEGRIN WOMEN.

If good treatment of women is a test of civilisation, the Montenegrins are in the front rank of nations. In a country where all have to work hard for a scanty subsistence, and especially where all the men have to be in constant fighting trim, the women's lot cannot be an easy one; but both sexes are in every way equal in the eye of the law. Daughters inherit in the same proportion as sons, and a wife's dowry is strictly reserved for her. If a husband separates from his wife he is bound to maintain her, and, strange to say, no marriage is legal unless the wife freely consents. "If a girl should dislike the spouse chosen for her by her parents," we are told, "and choose one for herself, the family is not allowed to interfere." This social purity of both men and women is a marvel to all travellers. Women do not often bear arms now, but they can use them if need be. "The girls and wives," says Mr. Denton, "who, to say the least, share with their brothers and husbands in the labours of agriculture, claim also the right to share with them the toils and dangers of war, and, whilst the past history of this people abounds in instances of female heroism, the national songs which have had so large a share in moulding the Montenegrin character have preserved the memory, and hold up to imitation, the deeds of the wife, who has not only hurried to and fro with food for her husband engaged in the thick of the fight, but has stood by his side through the long day of conflict, has loaded his rifle, has borne his banner into the field, and has even aided him, sword in hand, in defending their common country." We are told of one "fair warrior," now or till lately living, whose husband was a standard-bearer. "He fell in battle, and was succeeded in the office by the eldest of his grown-up sons. That son fell, and was followed by a second, and he in turn by a third. The woman's fourth and last son was still a child, so she shouldered the banner herself, saying, 'I will bear it till my son be grown.'"—*One and All.*

HONGKONG MARKETS.

As Reported by Chinese on the 19th Nov., 1880.

COTTON GOODS.

American Drills, 30 yards, per piece	$2.95 to 3.10
American Drills, 15 lbs., per piece	$3.90 to 3.95
Cotton Yarn, No. 16 to 24, per 400 lbs.	$83.00 to 93.00
Cotton Yarn, No. 28 to 32, per 400 lbs.	$98.00 to 105.00
Cotton Yarn, No. 38 to 42, per 400 lbs.	$118.00 to 124.00
Cotton Yarn, Bombay	$79.00 to 82.00
Chintz, per piece	$1.70 to 1.75
Dyed Spotted Shirtings, per piece	$3.60 to 3.85
Dyed Broadas Shirtings, per piece	$3.55 to 3.70
Dyed Damask Shirtings, per piece	$5.50 to 5.65
English Drills, 30 yards, per piece	$2.55 to 2.65
English Drills, 14 lbs., per piece	$2.45 to 2.50
English Drills, 15 lbs., per piece	$2.85 to 2.90
Grey Shirtings, 7 lbs., per piece	$1.55 to 1.63
Grey Shirtings, 8 lbs., per piece	$1.77 to 1.85
Grey Shirtings, 32 lbs., per piece	$1.95 to 2.02
Grey Shirtings, 9 lbs., per piece	$2.65 to 2.75
Grey Shirtings, 10 lbs., per piece	$2.87 to 2.99
Grey T. Cloths, 24yds. & 32in. 6 lbs. p. pc.	$1.20 to 1.25
Grey T. Cloths, 24yds. & 32in. 7 lbs. p. pc.	$1.40 to 1.70
Grey T. Cloths, 24yds 36in 8 lbs. XQ p. pc.	$1.80 to 1.85
Grey T. Cloths, 24yds 36in 8 lbs. Q p. pc.	$2.10 to 2.15
Grey T. Cloths, 24yds 38in 8 lbs. XX p. pc.	$2.45 to 2.50
Handkerchiefs, Blue, per dozen	$0.60 to 0.65
Handkerchiefs, Brown, per dozen	$0.55 to 0.62
Handkerchiefs, Red, per dozen	$0.72 to 0.75
Handkerchiefs, Light Red, per dozen	$0.76 to 0.77
Turkey Red Shirtings, 3 lbs., per piece	$2.30 to 2.40
Velvet Black, 32 inches, per yard	$0.18 to 0.19
Velvet, Gentian, 22 inches per yard	$0.21 to 0.22
Velveteens, Black, per yard	$0.21 to 0.22
Velveteens, Gentian, per yard	$0.28 to 0.29
White Shirtings, 54 to 60 reed, per piece	$2.15 to 2.35
White Shirtings, 64 to 66 reed, per piece	$2.45 to 2.60
White Shirtings, 68 to 80 reed, per piece	$2.80 to 3.35
White Shirtings, 600 reed, per piece	$3.45 to 3.50
White Shirtings, 700 reed, per piece	$3.20 to 3.25
White Shirtings, AA, per piece	$1.65 to 1.70
White Shirtings, EF, per piece	$5.30 to 5.32
White Shirtings, MH, per piece	$3.90 to 3.95
White Shirtings, SI, per piece	$6.10 to 6.15
White Spotted Shirtings, per piece	$2.45 to 2.50
White Broadas, per piece	$2.50 to 3.05

WOOLLEN GOODS.

Blankets, 8 lbs., per pair	$4.95 to 4.25
Blankets, 9 lbs., per pair	$4.75 to 5.75
Blankets, 10 lbs., per pair	$4.95 to 6.25
Blankets, 12 lbs., per pair	$6.15 to 6.30
Camlets, 83S, per piece	$14.50 to 15.00
Camlets, 88S, per piece	$14.80 to 15.00
Camlets, S, per piece	$15.40 to 16.00
Camlets, BBB, per piece	$16.50 to 17.00
Camlets, AAA, per piece	$16.00 to 16.40
Camlets, LLL, per piece	$14.50 to 15.00
Long Ells, M M Scarlet, per piece	$8.10 to 8.20
Long Ells, M M Assorted, per piece	$8.15 to 8.20
Long Ells, MH Scarlet, per piece	$8.15 to 8.20
Long Ells, MH Assorted, per piece	$8.15 to 8.20
Long Ells, H Scarlet, per piece	$8.25 to 8.30
Long Ells, H Assorted, per piece	$7.95 to 7.82
Castings, DD, per piece	$13.30 to 13.20
Spanish Stripes, per yard	$0.72 to 0.73

METALS.

Iron, Nail Rod, per picul	$2.20 to 2.30
Iron, Hoop, per picul	$2.85 to 3.10
Iron, Bar, per picul	$3.30 to 3.35
Iron, Wire, per picul	$6.75 to 6.80
Lead, *WB, per picul	$5.70 to 5.75
Lead, LL, per picul	$5.65 to 5.70
Lead, Hole Chop, per picul	$5.65 to 5.75
Quicksilver, English, per picul	$58.50 to 59.00
Quicksilver, American, per picul	$58.70 to 59.00
Steel, English, per picul	$3.20 to 3.25
Steel, Swedish, per picul	$4.15 to 4.25
Sheathing Metal, per picul	$21.00 to 25.70
Spelter, per picul	$7.15 to 7.20
Tin, Malacca, per picul	$27.10 to 27.80
Tin, Plates, per box	$5.45 to 5.55

PRODUCE.

Almonds, per picul	$13.50 to 19.00
Alum, 1st quality, per picul	$1.55 to 1.65
Alum, 2nd quality, per picul	$1.45 to 1.55
Bark, Siam, per picul	$0.83 to 1.10
Bark, Camphor, per picul	$15.20 to 15.40
Beche-de-Mer, per picul	$30.00 to 55.00
Beeswax, Japan, White, per picul	$17.50 to 17.80
Beeswax, Hankow, Yellow, per picul	$14.00 to 46.50
Beeswax, White, per picul	$34.50 to 65.00
Birds' Nests, 1st quality, per picul	$1,050 to 2,550
Birds' Nests, 2nd quality, per picul	$350 to 800
Birds' Nests, 3rd quality, per picul	$75.00 to 210
Bêche-de-Mer, per picul	$2.35 to 2.65
Buffalo Hides, Manila	$12.00 to 15.50
Buffalo Cow Hides	$7.50 to 8.00
Camphor, packed, per picul	$18.30 to 21.00
Camphor, Baroos, clean, per picul	$3,500 to 3,800
Camphor, Refined, per picul	$1,900 to 1,950
Cardamoms, Superior	$125 to 135
Cardamoms, Inferior, per picul	$26.00 to 29.50
Cloves, per picul	$35.00 to 35.50
Coals, Allcat, per ton	— to —
Coals, English steam, per ton	$10.25 to 10.00
Coals, Sydney, per ton	$9.25 to —
Coffee, per picul	$22.20 to 24.50
Copper, Sheathing, Japan, per picul	$20.70 to 21.00
Copper, Rod, Japan, per picul	$23.70 to 24.00
Copper, Nails, per picul	$23.50 to 23.80
Cotton, Bombay, per picul	$15.30 to 15.80
Cotton, Calcutta, per picul	$17.60 to 17.80
Cotton, Ningpo, per picul	$18.20 to 18.60
Cotton, Shanghai, per picul	$16.80 to 17.50
Cotton, Shantung, per picul	$16.20 to 16.80
Cotton, Tientsin, per picul	$17.00 to 17.80
Cotton, Tungchow, per picul	$16.50 to 16.90
Cotton Seeds, Saigon	$4.20 to 4.30
Cotton Seeds, Siam	$4.10 to 4.20
Cuttlefish, Japan	$22.50 to 23.00
Cuttlefish, Japan, without bones, p. pl.	$15.50 to 16.50
Cuttlefish, Chanchow, per picul	$26.00 to 27.50
Dates, Black, per picul	Tls. 4 4.5 to 4 5.5
Dates, Red, per picul	Tls. 3.1.5 to 3.2.5
Dried Lily Flowers	$6.25 to 6.36
Elephant's Teeth, 4 to 5 pieces	$250 to 300
Elephant's Teeth, 7 to 8 pieces	$200 to 220
Flour, California, per sack of 50 lbs	$1.48 to 1.54
Flour, American, per barrel of 100 lbs	$3.10 to 4.25
Flour, American, per barrel of 200 lbs	$6.20 to 6.35
Fungus	$46.00 to 47.00
Flints, per picul	$0.50 to 0.65
Ginseng, American, 1st quality, p. picul	$200 to 285
Ginseng, American, 2nd quality, p. picul	$160 to 210
Hams, Ordinary, per picul	Tls. 17.0 to 18.0
Hams, Superior, per picul	Tls. 29.5.0 to 31.0.0
Hemp, Hankow, per picul	$10.50 to 12.00
Hemp, Siam, per picul	$10.40 to 11.00
Isinglass, Japan, per picul	$36.00 to 45.00
Melon Seeds, 1st quality, per picul	$4.00 to 6.30
Melon Seeds, 2nd quality, per picul	$4.50 to 4.70
Mushrooms, per picul	$38.00 to 46.50
Mussels, Dry Siam large, per picul	$8.05 to 9.10
Mussels, Dry Siam middle, per picul	$7.25 to 7.45
Mussels, Dry Siam small, per picul	$6.15 to 6.35
Musk, per picul	Tls. 8.0.0 to 5.
Peas, White, per picul	$2.04 to 2
Peas, Green, per picul	$1.98 to 2
Peas, Black, per picul	$1.82 to 1
Peas, Yellow, per picul	$1.88 to 1
Peas, Green Bonas, per picul	$1.12 to 1
Pearl Barley, per picul	$6.50 to 7
Potatoe Flour, per picul	Tls. 1.6.0 to 1.
Patchouk, per picul	$13.00 to 14
Rhinoceros Horn, per picul	$2,600 to 3,
Rhinoceros Horn, Mother, per picul	$2,000 to 2,
Rice, Siam, No. 1, per picul	$2.20 to
Rice, Siam, No. 2, per picul	$2.14 to
Rice, Siam, milled No. 1, per picul	$1.70 to
Rice, Siam, milled No. 2, per picul	$1.64 to
Rice, Saigon, No. 1, per picul	$1.74 to
Rice, Saigon, Hemp bags	$1.85 to
Rice, Saigon, Straw bags	$1.75 to
Rice, Japan	$2.65 to
Saltpetre, per picul	$6.25 to
Seaweed, Green, per picul	$2.75 to
Seaweed, Cut, per picul	$3.05 to
Sesamum, White, per picul	$6.55 to
Sesamum, Black, per picul	Tls. 2.4.5 to 2
Sharkefins, per picul	$35.00 to 6
Shellfish, Japan, per picul	$27.00 to 2
Shellfish, California, per picul	$11.50 to 1
Stockfish, per picul	$5.00 to
Straits Produce, &c.—	
Betel Nut, per picul	$4.75 to
Pepper, White, per picul	$15.50 to 1
Pepper, Black, per picul	$10.70 to 1
Rattan, Straits, per picul	$3.30 to
Rattans, Bangar, per picul	$4.25 to
Sandal Wood, Malabar, per picul	$4.37 to
Sandal Wood, South Seas, per picul	$21.50 to 2
Sapan Wood, Manila, per picul	$4.37 to
Sapan Wood, Siam, per picul	$2.25 to
Sugar, Shek-lung, White, No. 1, p. pic.	$7.80 to
Sugar, Shek-lung, White, No. 2, p. pic.	$6.85 to
Sugar, Shek-lung, Brown, per picul	$4.15 to
Sugar Candy, Shek-lung, per picul	$9.05 to
Sugar Candy, Foochow, per picul	$9.65 to
Sugar Candy, Swatow, White, per picul	$7.85 to
Vermicelli, Tientsin, per picul	$7.50 to
Walnuts, per picul	$5.25 to
Wheat, Tientsin, per picul	$2.15 to
Wheat, Japan, per picul	$2.15 to
Wood Oil, per picul	Tls. 6.0.0 to
Window Glass, per box	$3.35 to

SHIPPING IN THE CHINA WATERS.

VESSELS.	DATE OF ARRIVAL	CAPTAIN.	FLAG AND RIG.	TONS.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION.
HONGKONG.						
STEAMERS.						
Albay	Oct. 27	F. Ashton	Brit. str	336	D. Lapraik & Co	
America	Sept. 4	Mooney	Brit. str	948	Birley & Co	
Bellona	Nov. 16	Ahrens	Ger. str	789	Siemssen & Co	
Breconshire	Nov. 17	T. Thomas	Brit. str	1240	Adamson, Bell & Co	
Charlton	Nov. 15	Erskine	Brit. str	783	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	
City of Peking	Nov. 18	G. G. Barry	Amr. str	5079	P. M. S. S. Co	S. Francisco
Claverhouse	Nov. 16	Brown	Brit. str	763	G. R. Stevens & Co	
Conquest	Nov. 14	Hamlin	Brit. str	318	Chinese	Hoihow
Esmeralda	Nov. 15	Talbot	Brit. str	395	Russell & Co	
Glenfinlas	Nov. 17	Wilcox, RNR.	Brit. str	1408	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Hesperia	Nov. 18	Wagner	Ger. str	1136	Siemssen & Co	
Ichang	—	J. Ogston	Brit. str	700	Butterfield & Swire	Canton
Kiu-Kiang	—	T. Bonning	Brit. str	1081	H.C. & M. Steamboat Co.	Iquique
Kwangtung	Nov. 16	Young	Brit. str	674	D. Lapraik & Co	Canton
Mei-foo	Nov. 13	Cunningham	Amr. str	1204	C. M. S. N. Co	East Coast
Naples	Nov. 6	White	Brit. str	1473	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Pasig	Nov. 11	Fremoye	Span. str	216	Brandao & Co	
Pearl	Nov. 3	Grenfell	Brit. str	705	Chinese	
Penedo	Nov. 8	Cain	Brit. str	652	Geo. R. Stevens & Co	
Powan	—	A. G. Carey	Brit. str		H.C. & M. Steamboat Co	Canton
Welle	Nov. 17	Messmann	Ger. str	392	Meyer & Co	Hoihow
Yot-sai	—	D. Browne	Brit. str	250	Kwok Acheong & Sons	Macao
SAILING VESSELS.						
Adolph	Oct. 31	G. Horn	Ger. bk	807	Wieler & Co	
Agnes Muir	Sept. 21	Lowe	Brit. sh	853	Carlowitz & Co	Havre
Airlie	Nov. 9	Knight	Brit. sch	296	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Amethyst	Nov. 14	Slocum	Amr. bk	365	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Anna Bertha	Nov. 15	Krause	Ger. bk	468	Siemssen & Co	
Augusta	Oct. 10	Thomsen	Brit. sch	210	Meyer & Co	
B. of Oregon	Oct. 31	Merriman	Amr. bk	1127	Messageries Maritimes	
C. Stewart	Oct. 23	Powers	Amr. bk	630	Russell & Co	New York
Cabarfeidh	Nov. 15	McKenzie	Brit. bk	333	Foo Tai Woo	
Catherine	Nov. 14	Bulling	Ger. bg	281	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	
Cadet	Nov. 15	Brown	Amr. sch	442	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	
Cingalese	Nov. 9	Pringle	Brit. bk	336	Chinese	
Civiale	Nov. 15	Nissen	Ger. bk	379	Siemssen & Co	
Com. Dupont	Nov. 4	Crockett	Amr. bk	450	Captain	
Cora	Aug. 20	Coombs	Amr. sh	1431	Russell & Co	New York
Davina	Nov. 3	Geo. Scott	Brit. bk	425	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	
Dr. Petermann	Nov. 4	Siegener	Ger. bk	737	P. & O. S. N. Co	
Dagmar	Nov. 8	Paulsen	Dan. bg	222	Captain	
Emma	Oct. 5	Michelsen	Ger. bk	231	Ed. Schellhass & Co	
Esperance	Nov. 15	Normant	Fren. sch.	272	Carlowitz & Co	
Fabius	Nov. 15	Brown	Siam. bk	635	Carlowitz & Co	
Franciska	Nov. 11	Rohlfs	Ger. sch	63	Russell & Co	
Golden Russet	Nov. 13	Richardson	Brit. bk	408	Siemssen & Co	
G. & Marie	Oct. 30	Buhrich	Ger. bk	354	Wieler & Co	
Hamburg	Nov. 10	Kroge	Ger. bk	349	Ed. Schellhass & Co	
Hansa	Nov. 14	Denekon	Ger. bk	498	Wieler & Co	
H. N. Bangs	Nov. 4	Bangs	Amr. sch	566	Cheong Woo	
Importer	Nov. 4	Sherburne	Amr. sh	1270	Captain	
J. J. Stanhope	Oct. 30	Gilsbury	Amr. bk	407	Russell & Co	New York
Livingston	Nov. 13	Peppans	Ger. bk	531	Wieler & Co	
Louisa	Sept. 14	Schierloh	Ger. sch	245	Ed. Schellhass & Co	
Margrethe	Nov. 10	Thiesen	Ger. bk	351	Wieler & Co	
Mary Mildred	Nov. 13	Brown	Brit. bk	450	Siemssen & Co	
Mary	Nov. 17	J. Wilson	Brit. bg	237	Captain	
May	Nov. 15	J. Gibb	Brit. sch	237	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	
Nourmahal	Nov. 7	Taylor	Brit. bk	846	D. Lapraik & Co	
Oldbridge	Nov. 5	Babington	Brit. bk	951	Melchers & Co	
Olma	Nov. 10	Lahmeyer	Ger. bk	938	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Penobscot	Nov. 14	Chipman	Amr. bk	1183	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	
Rapid	Nov. 9	Heinbring	Siam. bk	429	Young Ji Long	
S. American	Oct. 17	Knowles	Amr. sh	1762	Russell & Co	S. Francisco
Spartan	Aug. 27	Vincent	Amr. sch	81	W. H. Ray	
S. B. Allen	Sept. 19	Eldridge	Amr. bk	546	Tong Sang Woo	
Sumatra	Aug. 6	A. Tribe	Brit. bk	740	Carlowitz & Co	London
Tartar	Oct. 31	Kaem